BOMBAY GAZETTE.
ADVERTISER.

VOL. 36. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1825. No. 1820.

Proclamation.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before The Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House in the Town Hall, in Bombay, on Monday the Twenty Fifth day of April Inst. at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the factories subordinate thereto and also to inquire, hear and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, and committed by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place, will be holden a Sessions of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time, and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this Sixth day of April in the Sixth year of the Reign of His Majesty King George IV.

D. SETON,
SHERIFF.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all those Summoned to Serve on the Petit Jury that they will not be required to attend till the Second day of the Sessions, being Tuesday 26th Instant, when it is requested they will be present at the Court House by Ten o'Clock of that day.

D. SETON,
SHERIFF.

18th April 1825.

A CARD.

THE Hon'ble the Governor requests the Company of the Officers of His Majesty's and of the Hon'ble Company's Civil, Military and Marine Services, to a Ball and Supper, at Parell House on Monday the 25th April, at 9 o'Clock.

KEITH A. JACKSON,
A. D. C.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
On Friday next, the 22nd Instant,

TWO valuable Chests of Plate, belonging to Gentlemen leaving India, containing Silver Sotahs and Chowrs, Curry Dishes, Milk Bowls, Tea and Coffee Pots, Sugar Bason, Saucepans, Bottle Stand, Egg Frames, Toast Racks, Salt Cellars, Mustard Pots, Fish and Butter Knives, Forks and Spoons of Sorts, Waiters, Water and Soup Plates, Table Rings, Muffineers, Pint Mugs, Wine Funnel, Kettle, &c.

A Neat Table Hookah with Silver bottom and mountings.

Single & double branch Wall Shades, Glass bottom Globe Lamps.

Smolett's and Fielding's Works, Views in Switzerland and Italy, &c.

Meadows Street, 20th April, 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
AT MODERATE PRICES,

AN Invoice of Breston's Perfumery, consisting of Windsor and Naples Soap, Lavender Water, Pomade Divine, Aromatic Vinegar, Huile Antique, Russia Oil, Milk of Rosses, Brandy Bitters, Spirits of Lavender, Jamaica Ginger, Spirits of Hartshorn, Smelling Salts, Esprit de Rose, White Dentifrice &c.

Hair and Nail Brushes, Swandown Puffs, and Dressing Combs.

Meadows Street, 20th April 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,
A NEAT Phœton
AND HARNESS
AT THE VERY MODERATE
PRICE OF Rs. 500.

Meadows Street 20th April 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
FINE OLD
FRENCH COGNAC
BRANDY,
AT
RS. 10 PER DOZEN,
IN BOXES CONTAINING
1 DOZEN EACH

Meadows Street, 20th April, 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
On Friday next, 22nd Instant,
THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE
WATCHES
BELONGING TO AN ESTATE

A GOLD Stop Hunting Watch by Hamlet, Capped and Jewelled with two Gold Seals.

A Gold Watch by Parker and Berkett.

A Silver Hunting Watch by McCabe.

To Close Sundry Accounts

Genappi Dresses, Drab Moleskin Cloths, Mul Muslin, Europe Palempores,

Scotch Cambrik, China figured Velvet, &c.

ALSO

Ledgers, Journals, waste book, and Cash books.

Meadows Street, 20th April 1825.

For Passage to London,

TOUCHING AT THE

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,

The fine strong, new Coppered Ship

REGALIA,

BURTHEN 400 TONS

Alexander Henning,

COMMANDER.

THIS Ship has one spacious Cabin vacant well calculated for a family, has an experienced Surgeon, and will sail on the 28th Instant, apply to the Commander at the Office of Messrs. FORBES & CO.

Bombay, 20th April 1825.

For Freight or Passage

TO ENGLAND

THE SHIP

Abberton,

OF 500 TONS,

Capt. Lucas Percival,

(*Of the Hon'ble Company's Service,*)

MAY be expected to arrive here in all this month, and will be despatched for England without delay.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. FORBES and CO., where a Plan of the Accommodations may be seen.

Bombay, 20th April 1825.

To be Sold

THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN REDUCING HIS ESTABLISHMENT.

A NEAT modern-built Curricle, painted black with brass mountings, and handsome brass harness, very little used.

Also a pair of handsome Dark Grey Arab Horses four years old, and measuring 14 Hands 2 Inches, and a very neat pair of dock-tailed Carriage Horses height 14 Hands 1 Inch, colour Bay with black point, the horses are in good working condition, having been for some time past constantly used, both in Curricle and Carriage; and are to be disposed of either singly or in pairs. For particulars apply to Messrs. HIGGS & BRIGGS.

Meadows Street, 20th April 1825.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT SYED ABDUL LATIFF, intend opening for Sale by Public Auction, at the Stables of BYRAMJEE CAWASJEE in Bendy Bazar.

On Monday the 25th Instant, at 3 o'Clock in the afternoon.

Upwards of Forty High Cast Arab Horses, *without reserve.*

The Public are respectfully informed that this Sale was to have taken place on the 12th Instant, but indisposion, and domestic Calamity hindered it.

Bombay, 20th April 1825.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

Bombay Gazette.

VOL. 36. WEDNESDAY, 20TH APRIL, 1825. No. 1820.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 8TH APRIL, 1825.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council.

No. 124 of 1825.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following Extracts of despatches from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors dated 22d September and 6th October 1824.

Extract of the letter dated 22d Sept. 1824.

PARA. 4TH. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers belonging to your Establishment to return to their duty. Viz.

Lieutenant Henry H. Hobson,
——,,—— Edward Stanton,

5TH. Mr. George Ommanney Reeves, who was allowed to proceed to your Presidency as a passenger on board the licensed Ship Milford, with the view to his being appointed a cadet of Cavalry upon his attaining the age of sixteen years, which took place on the 5th Instant, we therefore direct you to admit him a Cadet of Cavalry, and administer to him the usual Oath of fidelity to the Company.

6TH. His Order of Rank will be forward you at an early opportunity.

Extract of a letter dated 6th October 1824.

37 *a* 40. On the expiration of the period of Major General Bailie's appointment to Command the Artillery, the Commander in Chief recommended that that Officer should be renominated for a further term of four years; the Officer next in succession being of the Rank of Lieut. Colonel only. The Court's Orders appearing to be peremptory Government have appointed Lieut. Colonel Hessman to be the Commandant of Artillery.

15TH. Your decision on this case was correct and in consonance with our orders recently transmitted to the Supreme Government.

85 & 6. The sum of 700 Rs. granted to Lieutenant Newhouse for the passage of his wife, under bond to refund if required. The passage money of the privates is payable in England.

32. No allowance of this kind is ever made to Officers in the Company's Service, and we cannot sanction any such grants to His Majesty's Officers.

33D. A Fund has been established by Subscription for the relief of the distressed Widows and children of His Majesty's Officers dying in India, to which we have expressed our readiness to contribute if the Fund shall also be made to embrace the cases of the wives and children of Officers in His Majesty's Service, compelled to return to Europe by ill health, or the unavoidable return of their husbands, and whose husbands do not possess the means of defraying the expense of their passage.

34TH. We are of opinion, that in cases similar to that of Mr. Newhouse application ought hereafter to be made to the Managers of the Fund above alluded to.

87 *a* 90. The claim of the Officers of His Majesty's 17th Dragoons about to leave India, to a Donation of Batta recommended to Court's favorable consideration. Paras 54 and 5 of letter dated 29th Jan. 1823.

35TH. In reference to the peculiar circumstances in which the Officers of His Majesty's 17th Light Dragoons were placed in being obliged to keep up Field Equipments whilst on Garrison allowance. We sanction the allowance of three months' Batta which you have made to them.

A Remuneration of three months' Batta granted to such of the Officers of His Majesty's 17th Dragoons as had been subjected to the expense of keeping up Field Establishments while in the receipt of Garrison allowances.

36TH. We directed however that this grant be not drawn into precedent hereafter.

90 Memorial from Assistant Surgeon Law, claiming Rank in consequence of having served in the Navy submitted.

42D. We cannot comply with the prayer of Mr. Law's Memorial; the Regulations at the time of his appointment not granting any precedence to Surgeons in the Company's Army in virtue of prior Service in His Majesty's Navy.

Under the confirmation contained in Para 35 of the Hon'ble Court's letter of the 6th October, of the grant of 3 Months Batta to the Officers of His Majesty's 17th Regiment of Light Dragoons, the Paymasters are authorized to pay the Abstracts of such officers of the Regiment as may now be in India.

Bombay Castle, 9th April, 1825.

No. 125.—In reference to the 11th paragraph of the General Orders of the 3d of July 1823, respecting the effects and credits of Native Commissioned Non Commissioed Officers and Sepoys, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in future, Paymasters will furnish lists every six months accounting for receipts and disbursements to the Military Accountant, instead of the Accountant General as heretofore. The Military Accountant will therefore prepare the accounts from the lists, and render them to the Accountant Ceneral for publication.

The Governor in Council is also pleased to direct that instead of retaining the deposits on account of deceased Native Soldiers' effects for an indefinite period, Paymasters will remit them to the General Treasury, accompanied by a detailed list, six months after they shall bave been advertized in the Courier, upon which the Sub-Treasurer will credit the amount in detail to the head of "Deposits on account of the Estates of deceased Native Commissioned, Non Commissioned Officers and Sepoys in the service of the Honorable Company."

Bombay Castle, 11*th April,* 1825.

No. 126 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the appointment by Major Thomas of the 1st. Light Cavalry of Lieutenant Poole of that Corps to act as Line Adjutant to the Field Detachment under his Command in the Myhee Caunta, in addition to Lieutenant Hale as Staff Officer with the Infantry detached from Baroda under Captain Adamson.

No. 127 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment.

12*th Regiment N. I.*

Lieutenant R. M. Hughes to be Interpreter in Hindoostanee and Quarter Master vice Fortune appointed Adjutant to the Guzerat Provincial Battalion.—Date of appt. 8th March 1825.

An Order by Major Sale His Majesty's 4th Dragoons dated Kaira, 21st November last, appointing Lieutenant Sandwith of the 8th Regiment N. I. to act as Interpreter in the Hindoostanee language to the 4th Dragoons, is confirmed by Government.

Bombay Castle, 11th April, 1825.

No. 128 of 1825,—The Governor in Council Confirms an order by Major General Sir Lionel Smith K. C. B. dated Poonah, 31st ultimo, appointing Colonel Fitzgerald C. B. of His Majesty's 20th Regiment to the commaud of the troops at Poonah as Senior Officer present.

No. 129 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Bonifacio A. D. Cruz. Assistant Steward to the 2d Battalion of Artillery, in succession to Mullins promoted, on the full pay of that rank according to the 31st article of the 6 Section of the Medical Regulations.

Bombay Castle, 11th April, 1825.

No. 130 of 1825—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant Lieutenant R. Sellwood of the 12th Regiment of N. I. a furlough on his private affairs for a period of one year from the date of his departure.

Bombay Castle, 12th April, 1825.

No. 131 of 1825.—The Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following Extracts from despatches from the Hon. the Court of Directors dated 27th Oct. and 10th Nov.

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department, dated 27th October 1824.

2D. Having had under our consideration the existing Regulations relative to the appointment of Medical Officers to the stations of Superintending Surgeon, and Members of Medical Board we have resolved that such appointment shall be hereafter made according to the following rule.

3D. Vacancies in the situations of Superintending Surgeon shall be filled by such Surgeons as stand first in regular succession to those appointments.

4TH. Vacancies in the Medical Board shall be filled up by selection from the Superintending Surgeons, of such as shall be most distinguished for professional science, and the zealous discharge of their duties; due regard being had to Seniority in the service, when the qualifications of the Individuals appear to be adequate to the correct performance of the duties of the office.

Reply to paras. 58 *a* 61 of Military letter dated 29th January 1823, Memorial of Captain Edwd. B. Willock, of the Artillery, in renewal of one negatived by the Court in 1816, praying to be granted that rank which he would have held had he quitted England in the ship "Essex" in 1811 or had procured the Court's leave to remain without prejudice to his

5TH, Our decision on this case, as communicated in our letter of the 15th March 1816, is final.

rank, transmitted.

6TH. We have permitted the undermentioned officers to return to their duty on your Establishment, viz.

Major William Meal.

Lieut. Henry C. Holland.

Extracts of a letter from the Court's letter dated 10th Nov. 1824.

4TH. We have permitted the undermentioned persons to proceed to your Presidency for the purpose of practising as Surgeons: and we direct that they succeed as assistant Surgeons on your Establishment; their rank will be settled at a future time.

Mr. William Waite Morton.

Mr. Edgecumbe Windcatt Edwards.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is further pleased to direct, in pursuance of instructions from the Hon'ble Court, that all Officers proceeding to Europe receive their pay and allowances up to the date of their departure from Bombay, as inconvenience has been experienced from their preferring claims to arrears after their arrival in England.

Bombay Castle, 12th April, 1825.

No. 132 of 1825.—The Supreme Court of Judicature at this Presidency having been instituted subsequent to the orders of the 20th February 1823, on the subject of salutes, it is ordered that the Hon'ble the Chief Justice do receive a salute of seventeen guns and the Puisne Judges a salute of fifteen guns.

Bombay Castle, 12th April, 1825.

No. 133 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant Captain P. Hunter 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, a furlough to Madras for four months on urgent private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 14th April, 1825.

No 134 of 1825.—Private Charles Knowles Paine of the Ist Bombay European Regiment is allowed his discharge from the Army on paying the regulated sum of 320 Rupees, and the Governor in Council permits him to proceed to England, free of any expense to the Hon'ble Company.

By order of the Hon'ble the Gov. in Council,
W. NEWNHAM *Chief Secretary.*

FROM THE BOMBAY COURIER, MARCH 26.

FRAUDULENT AND DISGRACEFUL TRANSACTIONS IN THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

MR. EDITOR,

I continue and shall conclude my exposition of the fallacies of the Oriental Herald.

" But neglect and humiliation, after a time, " succeeded defeat. The pension so solemnly " recognized, was never paid. The troops " having plundered Hyat Sahib of all his private " property and he having besides accommodated " the General with considerable loans—these " circumstances, having involved him in pecuniary difficulties, naturally called forth repeated " remonstrances, and even applications to the " Government in England. Such, indeed, was " his distress, that he would have probably perished from want in the Capital of the British " territories, if the Admiral, Sir Edward Hughes, " had not written to the Governor in Council, " begging the *Governor General* to take compassion upon the Nawaub's situation."

It is true that Sir E. Hughes expressed an opinion to the Government, founded on a letter he had received from Hyat Sahib, that a " cordial " and liberal treatment of this man would be " good policy and might tempt other men of " consequence to desert Tippoo, and but themselves under the protection of the Company." What was the answer of the Bombay Government? " We are very well disposed to shew " all possible justice and favor to Hyat Sahib " *without the interference of the Admiral*, as tes- " tified in the President's letter to Hyat Sahib. " We admit the policy, &c. &c." That interference obtained no relief of Hyat Sahib; and yet he contrived to keep himself from perishing at the capital of the British territories.

The whole of the proceedings having been laid before the Supreme Government," they approved " of protection having been given to Hyat Sahib, " but know not what allowance to afford him " during his continuance in the Company's " territories, which should not be of longer " duration after the conclusion of the peace with " Tippoo Sahib, than was absolutely necessary " to the attention personally due to him and to " the credit of Company; but if he was in real " distress, and actually in want of subsistence, we " agree to your paying him, while he continues at " your Presidency, as much as you may think " proper for his situation."—Such was the view " taken by the Supreme Government of the nature of our obligations towards Hyat Sahib. Though he publicly pleaded poverty, the Bombay Government saw no absolute occasion to grant him any fixed allowance till the Court's orders were received. In June 1788 an entry appears in the Books of arrears from the 25th of October 1783 to the 31st of May 1788, at Rupees 4,000 a month amounting to ..... Rs. 220,800

Deduct disbursements on his account 9,612

Balance paid Rupees 211,188

All, therefore, he could have received in account, did not average Rupees 175 a month. Now what is the inference from all these facts? That he had not been plundered of all his riches, but had enough to maintain himself at Bombay from October 1783 to May 1788, without perishing at a British Capital.

Hyat Sahib, just before his death, which happened before the overthrow of Tippoo's power, anticipated, we are told, the resumption of his kingdom, and appointed a Killedar to administer the Government of Bednore in his behalf; and in his will communicated that anticipation to his son, that the Company will, *according to agreement*, instal him in that Government. That Fyaz Ali Khan was a minor at this time, and no application was made in his behalf on the resumption of the Bednore country by the Company. Instead, therefore, of deriving any advantage from that event, the pension was reduced from Rupees 4,000 to Rupees 2,000 a month.

" His guardian, *appointed by the Company*, of- " fering an acquiescence in their measures, which " he dared not refuse. Upon the death of Hyat " Sahib, *Governor Duncan appointed Ardaseer* " *Dady administrator to the estate, but contrary* " *to the wishes of the family.* In vain they urged " the inexpediency of this choice, and their sus- " picion of insolvency, *the appointment was per-* " *sisted in, and the early bankruptcy of the party* " *involved another loss amounting to* 190,000 Rs.; " of this sum Rs. 40,000 arrears of pension had " been lately paid to the bankrupt's estate, in " spite of the renewed remonstrances of Fyaz " Ali Khan!"

A Governor of Bombay, and that Governor Mr. Duncan, to exercise so outrageous a power as to appoint an administrator to an estate, and presisting in it contrary to the wishes of the family! need I add the whole is untrue!

The late Ardaseer Dady, in reporting to the Government the death of Hyat Sahib, "stated that " upon the foot of certain writing left by Na- " waub, it would appear to have been his intenti- " on to place his children and family, after his " decease, under the care and guardianship of " Ardaseer's father; but that, as his father did " not long survive the Nawaub, he had taken " upon himself that charge in deference to the " wish to the deceased Hyat Sahib, *and had fur-* " *nished himself from* THE COURT OF RECORDER " *with letters of administration to the estate and* " *effects of the deceased lying within the jurisdiction* " *of that Court.*" The pension was paid to Ardaseer on account of the family, on the ground of that authority.

Ten years after the date of that letter, Ardaseer Day died when Fyaz Ali Khan solicited, that as he and his brother were of an age when the law admitted of their having the management of their own concerns, their pension might be paid to them and not to their guardians.

The excutors of Ardaseer Dady to whom that application was referred, after explaining the attempts that had been made by some interested persons to wrest the administration and guardianship out of the hands of Ardaseer Dady *by an application to the Court of Recorder, in which they failed*, suggested the adoption of measure for securing to the younger son and widows of Hyat Sahib, a suitable, if not an equal, distribution of the pension!

An arrangement was in consequence made, by which the pension continued to be paid to the representatives of Ardasseer Dady, with the full concurrence of a trust-whorthy agent on the part of the family. No objection was made by Fyaz Ali Khan to that arrangement; nor has its operation involved him or any other branch of the family, in the loss of a single rupee of pension!

Now, Sir, I have done. Having touched fully on what you have justly described to be matter of history, I abstain from arguing in detail questions connected with recent transactions.

The remarks on the allowances made for the descendants of Hyat Sahib, and for his funeral expenses, are, however, equally incorrect,—and still more grossly so, is the statement of fraud and of " grinding oppression towards an industrious " and deserving Parsee merchant, living under " the same Government of Bombay."

" This case is said to be founded on official " documents fortunately possessed by the Editor " of the Oriental Herald. He therefore pro- " ceeds on safe grounds—and in order to bear " out assertions by proofs, the documents them- " selves are inserted in that publication!"—The documents containing the proofs would occupy more than one complete number of that publication!—Those published are two only---one a letter from the Parsee merchant himself—no part of the evidence, and which in fact was never sent in to the Government. It makes its first appearance on the stage under the auspices of the Oriental Herald.

Another contradiction and I have done.

But " we have heard that the injured Na- " tive whose case we have here detailed is the " very individual whom the Government of " Bombay threatened to banish from the Island, " if he did not abandon his claims and accept " the small pittance which they chose to offer " him." Now turn to page 198 of the same number of the Orientil Herald—" but in lieu of " interest then justly due they offered the Par- " see a pension of Rs 200 a month or less than " £200 a year, if he would relinquish all his " claims *telling him that if he rejected this*, " he should have nothing, and, that *he might* " then *seek redress in a Court of law.*"

Even that short quotation does not contain a candid narration of facts, the words in italics being alone correct.

On the question in dispute, however, between Curseljee Manackjee and the Government, which is now under appeal, it is not my intention to dilate, however garbled and misstated in the Oriental Herald, Government in all its decisions on the subject of Curseljee Manackjee's claims has been guided by the advice and opinions of its Law officers. The Parsee appealed to a Court of Law and obtained a judgment for Rs. 107,000, Being dissatisfied he appealed to another Court, and obtained a judgment for Rs. 527,400. Between two such discordant decisions the Government was left no choice but to resort to an umpirage by an appeal to the King in Council.

I am Sir,

19th March. VINDEX.

Note. In Para. 9 of the last letter, the words " on that day " to be transposed to the close of the sentence.

EXCHANGE.

On London..6 mon' ls. | 8½d. per Rupee.
Calcutta..30 days 102½ B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras.....do. 98½ B'y Rs. per 100 Madras.

COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable. ...142 B'y Rs. per Siccas.
Unremittable 105 *a* 116 ditto,
According to Registry.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 20TH APRIL, 1825.

It may appear strange to many of our readers, that we announce war in the heart of India with a considerable degree of satisfaction : but so it is ; being confident that it's not only in our power to assign motives sufficient to justify the feeling, and secure us against the charge of a sanguinary disposition; but to gain proselytes from the most zealous votaries of peace.

For those who are acquainted with the natives of Bhurtpore, the very name will suffice to bear us out, and many who are not aware of the detestation and insolence with which they conduct themselves towards Europeans, may recollect their early treachery and derilictiion of every principle of good faith, for which even the most savage nations have generally evinced some respect. But that all may be convinced how essential hostilities are, to the future security of the country, we shall not confine ourselves to the mere relation of proximate circumstances, but sketch the leading characterestics that have marked these invulnerable heroes from their first intercourse with the British government. But in order to avoid keeping our readers in suspense, we shall first account for present warlike preparations, and detail every proceeding to the utmost of our information ; and then by a sort of historical ellipsis, make a retrograde leap over years of monotony to periods of interest and importance.

A few months since the late Raja finding his health on the decline, requested the British Government to acknowledge his son, an infant six years of age, as his heir apparent. The Resident of Malwa and Rajpootana accordingly recognised the child with the usual formalities, about the beginning of February last. Scarcely had a month elapsed when the Raja died. His appointed successor was duly proclaimed ; and as too frequently the case on the accession of an Asiatic infant Prince, the shouts which hailed his opening career were the signals for the explosion of private intrigue, unfurling the standard of rebellion, and the sacrifice of human victims to ambition and avarice.——A cousin of the young Raja named Doorjun Lol, aided by a numerous gang of partisans, amongst whom were three regiments of regulars seduced from their allegiance, gained possession of the fort by blowing open one of the gates, and usurped the sovereign power. The Raja with 500 soldiers of unshaken fidelity, had retreated to private apartments in the palace when our accounts were despatched: and it is stated that the rebels are only deterred from attacking this asylum, by a threat of the old Ranee, to explode an extensive Magazine of powder in her possession, on the event of force being resorted to; having determined, that the life of the child shall not be forfeited, without the same fate attending his enemies.

Doorjun Lol is represented as being few degrees above idiotism, which renders him a convenient instrument for the aggrandizement of a younger brother, who is reputed to possess abilities and ambitition unrestrained by principle or feeling.

The treaty we are at present under with this state, entitles it to our assistance in such emergencies and about ten thousand men which were assembling from the nearest stations, with a suitable battering train, are by this time in active operations; as the siege was expected to commence about the 15th.—Sir David Ochterlony arrived at Muttra on the 24th of last month to take the field; and general Reynell was then expected.

For the above account we are indebted to a friend, who possesses every opportunity of furnishing us with correct information : and unless prevented by the fatigues of arduous duty, we feel rather sanguine of being favoured with farther details.

Bhurtpoor is situated, in a plain, 28 miles N. N. W. of Agra. The fortress was originally built by an interprising Jaut named Churamun, who had enriched himself by plundering the baggage of Aurengzeeb's Army in his last march to the Deccan. After various changes in the state and opulence of Bhurtpoor, it first became interesting as connected with British politics in 1803, when, a treaty of perpetual friendship was concluded by Lord Lake with Runjeet Sing the Raja ; by which the interests of both Governments were to be mutually supported, against all hostile measures on the part of any other power whatsoever.

The solemn manner in which this treaty was ratified, and the inferences drawn by the British Government from a consciousness of its own integrity, lulled all suspicions of duplicity : when to the astonishment of every one, it was discovered, that without a shadow of justification, and but very few of those luring probabilities which induce barbarous rulers to violate their contracts, Runjeet Sing was privately negotiating with Holkar our bitterest enemy, and with whom we were then at open war. It was not a time to be over fastidious in resenting deviations from political virtue, and expedience suggested, that it would be more prudent to attribute the transaction to wicked and designing ministers, than come to an open rupture with the Raja, to whom accordingly every indulgence was conceded ; and hopes were entertained of a favourable result. Although lenity and forbearance affords an opportunity of recovering a false step ; without conviction, or the more powerful operations of fear on a mind void of principle, it will avail but little. Runjeet Sing who considered he had less to fear, or more to gain, from a violation of the treaty than its observance ; now openly supported Holkar: the consequence of which was, an investment of his capital by the army under Ld. Lake in 1805. About this period a most singular inconsistency of opinions prevailed in our camps. Monsons retreat proved with what respect he had viewed *his* antagonists; while the successes of Lake in the other extreme created an unwarrantable contempt for our asiatic enemies, and induced a belief, that miracles were always to attend his banners: but in this instance it was discovered when too late, that ordnance stores were necessary auxiliaries to faith, if a town and fort well fortified are to be attacked. But either from parsimony or other causes, a great deficiency in these essentials rendered the siege abortive. It has been said that General Lake intended blowing open the gate, without loss of a minute after his arrival. That success would have attended such an enterprise is probable; at least it appears to be the most rational mode of proceeding situated as he was, without the means of rendering formal approaches effectual. But Artillery and Engineer Officers were present, and he considered it incumbent on him to ask their advice, and also to follow it. In so remote a period the truth perhaps is not easily obtained, but if reports are to be believed, it is not unreasonable to conjecture, that with the exception of their uniform and commissions, these Officers possessed but little that could entitle them to a voice in council, or even a situation in the camp; being as void of scientific knowledge, as they were of ammunition : to say nothing of common sense.

The evil results of this disastrous siege were not only loss of reputation, but also many of the bravest troops in the world; with whose blood the ditch of Bhurtpoor was crimson. The slaughter being greater than an aggregate of what occurred in any three general engagements during these wars. The truimphant Jauts intoxicated with a blaze of victory which they have never forgotten, believe themselves proof against those armies which subdued the proudest of their neighbours; and to this day, scarcely a native from the Indus to the Burrumpooter is there, who does not subscribe to their creed : while the vilest reptile from the veriest dregs of the Bhurtpoor population fancies himself a partner in the glory, and conscious of superiority, curls his mustachoes with self importance and a sneer of ineffable contempt, in the face of every Englishman he meets.

The town is perhaps one of the most extensive and populous in Hindoostan. It is said to be eight miles in circumference. The fortifications although constructed according to the system usually adopted by natives, possess considerable strength. The people are active, brave, and well armed. A handsome palace stands within the fortress, containing numerous apartments and a spacious hall of audience, singular from the chaste appearance of its walls and columns, which are formed of a very fine sand stone, and free from any addition either of paint or white-wash usual in to her native buildings. On one side of the town an extensive sheet of water forms an admirable security; while on the apposite side, which if we remember correctly appears to be the weakest in artificial defence, a jungle extends nearly to the counterscarp of the ditch, forming no indifferent cover for hostile troops. Wild hogs and game of all descriptions are in a state of preserve even close to the walls.

The Rajas teritories are extensive and fertile ; but the boundaries have never been clearly defined. Deeg and Biana two cities of considerable importance are within this principality. The former became a place of celebrity from the famous battle fought under

it's walls; when Holkars army was nearly annihilated; although it consisted of twenty-four Battalions of Infantry, a large body of horse and 160 pieces of ordnance; and in a strong position, opposed to only six thousand men under general Frazer.

Independent of the many permanent advantages which may be derived from the control of a centrical state, powerful both in men and treasure; the opportunity could not have occurred at a more favourable season than the present for the display of an example; nor (had it been left to choice) could a theatre have been found better calculated to call forth attention or add to its effect, than the spot which every native believes consecrated to Indian valour: a sort of Thermopylæ for wondrous deeds that have defied the gigantic power, which gives laws to twenty-eight millions of people, can confer a diadem, or compel Kings and potentates to kiss the rod.

Government has we understand taken decisive measures for suppressing the disturbances to the northward. The 16th regt. N. I. under Major Lamy, will embark in Transports towards the close of the week, in order to proceed to Cutch; and we have no doubt, from the activity and tried zeal of the officers employed, that the country will soon resume its wonted tranquillity. We believe the reports to have been, as usual, much exaggerated, as the order for the despatch of a part of the force has been countermanded; Government having deemed it unnecessary to send the Europeans.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta arrived at Baroda on the 19th March, having been prevented from the scarcity of water and forage from proceeding in the direct route from Neemutch to Ahmedabad. On the 20th his Lordship consecrated the Church lately erected there; and during his stay exchanged visits of ceremony with His Highness the Guickwar. On the 27th the Bishop consecrated the Church at Kaira, and in the following week held a confirmation, which was numerously attended. The stations of Broach and Surat were next to be visited; at the latter of which the Church was to be consecrated on the 17th.—The Bishop will embark at Surat in the following week, and may be expected in Bombay, about the 22d.

We regret extremely that the article alluded to by One of the Faculty made its appearance; and should be most happy to do every thing in our power to avert its effects, were it possible in any other way than by impeaching the veracity of our informant, which we never had the slightest reason to doubt.

Had it not been for the delicacy requisite on these occasions; of which our correspondent must be aware; his letter would have been inserted. Perhaps he will do us the favour to new model his observations.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Asst. Surg. Wight. Dep. Med. Storekeeper.

Asst. Surg. Ormond, 10th Regt.

Lieut. J Lang, Pioneers.

DEPARTURES.—Lieut. Col. Com. T. Corsellis, C. B. Staff.

Staff Surg. Haines.

Lieut. and Adjt. G. W. Blackley, Invd. Bat.

Lieut. T. Lovery, Pioneers.

Ensign D. Graham, 19th Regt. N. I.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—April 14, The Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Aurora, Lieut. Wm. McDonnids, from Mangalore 13th March, on the 1st April spoke the H. C. Brig Sea Horse off the Malacca Rock.—15th, Brig Canerbux, Essoob bin Small, Nacqudah, from Surat, 13th April.—17th, Ship Cornwallis, David Hardie, Commander, from Bengal, 13th March. touched at Cochin.

Passengers per Cornwallis.—Mrs. Cowan, H. H. Cass, Esq.

DEPARTURES.—13th, The H. C. Cruizer Benares, Capt. G. Walker, Commander, to Persian Gulph.—14th, Ship Glorioso, John Paterson, Commander, to Calcutta.—Do. Ship Milford, C. Horwood, Commander, to China.—Do. His Majesty's Ship Tamar, J. J. Gordon Bremer, C. B. Captain, on a Cruize.—15th, Portuguese Ship Santo Antonio, Eugenio Gonsalves, Commander, to Demaun.—16th, Brig Mahomud Bux, J. Morris, Commander, to Penang.—Do. Ship Alfred, John Land, Commander, to China.—17th, Brig Bridget, James Leslie, Commander, to Liverpool.—Do. Brig Rahmaney, Conjee Pirkee, Nacqudah, to Tellicherry.—Do. Ship Hydroos, Damnia Mahey, Naqudah, to Cannanore.

Passengers by the H. C. Cruizer *Benares*—Major Willock, Mr. John Ritchie.

Do. *Glorioso.*—Capt. Hunter, F. A. Carvalho Esq. Mr. Root.

Ditto Milford—Doctor Almeida

Ditto brig Bridget.—Col. Wm. Brooks, Dr. James Boyd.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—England for London.
Regalia for Do.
Ann, for China.
Charlotte, for ditto.
Byramgore, for ditto.
Edmonstone, for ditto.
Hamoody, for Pinang and En. Islands.
Nassery for Do. Do.
Brig Ariel for Malabar and Ceylon.

Portuguese. Angelica for Macao.
Conde de Rio Pardo. for Do.

Arab.—Naseratshaw, for Persian Gulph.
Kallely for Pinang and E. I.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—March 22d. Brig Hammoody, Golam bin Mahomed, from Penang 22d January.—March 23. Ship Eliza, G. Cuthberton, from Rangon 8th March.—March 24th. Ship Theodosia, William Kidson, from Liverpool and Point de Galle.—Ditto Sunbury, Holeige, from Penang 22d January.—March 26, Ship Larkins, R. H. Wilkinson, from Bencoolen 20th Jan. and Malabar 5th March.—Do. Malabar, R. S. Fielder, fom Rangoon 17th Feb.—Do. Portuguese Ship Confinça, B. J. Botelho, from Macao 24th Jan.

Passengers per Eliza:—Messrs. D. Campbell, J. Denham, A. W. D. Mitchell, and T. W. Fish.

Passengers per Theodosia from Bombay.

Lieut. Wm. Coghlan, of the Artillery; Lieut. H. W. Hardie, ditto; Serjeant, ditto; eleven Sepoys; and Mr. James Nichol.

Per Larkins, from Bencoolen.

Reverend Mr. Robinson and Family; Mrs. Eaton and Family; Miss E. Emmer; and Mr S. Edward.

Per Malabar, from Rangoon.

Lieutenant Mathews, H. M. 38th Regiment; Mr. C. B. Bowring, late 1st Officer of the Ship Bombay; Mr. James Jackson, late 3d ditto of the Ship Fort William; Mr. D. Rozario, Apothecary H. C. Flotilla and Mr. Ahmuty, Shop keeper,

Per Portuguese Ship Confianga, from Macao.

Mr. A. Basto; Mr. M. F. Marquis; and Mr. C. Decastro.

DEPARTURES.—March 22. Brig Futtahel Khyr, C. D. Fitzsimons, for Rangoon.—Do 23, Ship Mediterranean R. H. Gibson, for Penang and Singapore.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—March, 28th Ship Lord Amherst, R. Lucas, from Mauritius 25th Feb.—April 1st Ship Frances Charlotte, Captain P. Johnson, from the Isle of France 22d February and Covelong 1st April.—Do. Ship La Belle Alliance, Captain Wm. Rolfe, from Calcutta 19th March.—Do. Ship Solomany, Captain Robert S. Carter, from Calcutta 17th March.—Do. Schooner Alert, Captain J. G. Kayser, from Columbo 16th March.

DEPARTURES.—March 27th Brig Favorite, Captain J. Goldie, for Coringa.—29th Ship Earl Kellie, Capt. Edwards for Rangoon.—Do. Brig Eliza, Captain Wilkins, for Negapatam and Bombay.—Do. Ship Felicitas, Captain Campbell for Penang. 30th Ship Hercules, Captain Heron, for Masulipatam and Rangoon.—Do. Ship Aurora, Captain Percy Earl, Calcutta.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—On Monday last, at St. Thomas's Church by the Revd. H. Davies, M. R. Kellen, to Mr. Caroline Fitz George.

DEATH.—On Saturday the 17th Instant, John Best Esq. of the Civil Service aged 35 years.—Mr. Best filled the important offices of Sub Treasurer and General Paymaster with zeal, ability and integrity.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Bareilly, on the 10th March, at the House of Geo. F. Franco, Esq. of the Civil Service, by the Reverend Henry S. Fisher, Harvey G. P. Tuckett, Esq of His Majesty's 11th Regiment of Light Dragoons, to Jemima, fourth Daughter of the Reverend James Slator, of Tonyn, County of Longford, Ireland, and Niece of the late Major General Lewis Thomas, on this Establishment.

BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, on the 22d March, Mary, the wife of the late lamented Mr. Sundy, of Twins.—At Cossitollah, on the 24th March, Mrs. Rigordy, the wife of Mr. F. C. A. Rigordy, of a daughter.—At Chandernagore, on the 23d March, the wife of Mr. John McLean, Indigo Planter, an Assistant to R. B. Francis Esq. of Jessore, of a son.

DEATH.—At Calcutta, on the 20th, Mr. Henry Palmer, aged 25 years, 5 months, and 25 days.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—On the 30th March, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. W. Roy, Senior Chaplain, W. S. Binny. Esq, of the Firm of Binny and Co. to Emma Mary. Second Daughter of S. Dyer, Esq. of the H. C. Madras Medical Establishment.

BIRTHS.—Suddenly on the 3d April, Mr. Antonio Munis, aged 39 years.

CALCUTTA.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,

17TH *MARCH*, 1825.

Mr. M. J. Tierney, Second Register of the City Court of Benares.

Mr. J. A. Irwin, Register of the Zillah Court at Mirzapore.

Mr. Henry Lushington, Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of Midnapore.

Mr John Dunbar. Do. to Do. and to Do. of Burdwan.

Mr. E. L. Campbell, Do. to Do. and to Do. of Sarun.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

24TH *MARCH* 1825.

Mr. Charles Smith, Judge and Magistrate of Tipperah.

Mr. John Hayes, Ditto Ditto, of Mymunsing.

[FROM THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.]

ARRACAN.—Yesterday letters were received from the Army in Arracan of the 20th. at which time no offensive operations had commenced.—The 2d Brigade had moved in advance about five miles, and two Russalahs of Gardner's Horse had reached Camp. It appears that the Burmese had received a reinforcement of about 2000 men, and some Cavalry, and were beginning to boast of their strength and power. Measures had been adopted by the Commodore for cutting of their retreat, via Tala, by stationing a Naval force at the mouth of the Chang Khoore or Mundaghinee river which is half way between Arracan and Tala.

CHITTAGONG. MARCH 26.—Major Kemm, commanding the 2d Light Infantry, was on the

south side of a very considerable Stream with five companies, and in full view of the formidable Stockade, where Major Schalch lost his life. The enemy are said to have 3000 men at this stockade. These are said to be the very elité of the enemy's force, and they are kept in check by Major Kemm, while General Morrison is manœuvring to reach Arracan; which will, it is hoped, fall into his hands, before the enemy in the stockade are aware of his real plan of operations. A road is rapidly constructing, by which to convey the General's force to the caiptal; when the stockade, being placed between the two fires, will fall an easy prey to the General's excellent dispositions. All the letters speak of every thing going on, in a very masterly style; and although circumstances render operations slow, they are on all hands allowed to be such as promise to be sure; and to leave little to be done, when the meditated blow is once struck. All the Elephants had arrived. and the greater part of the bullocks. There is abundance of substantial stores at Chittagong for the Officers in advance; which we could wish to hear of being also themselves in advance. They are to proced by a Pilot vessel; the movements of which do not appear to keep pace with the zeal, and wishes of our friends at Chittagong.

Mofussil Extra.---March 31.

Extract of a letter dated Camp, *Cha King*, on the Banks of the Arracan River 9th March 1825—" A circumstance has recently occurred which has materially altered the aspect of affairs in this campaign, and as its consequences may not as yet have been terminated, you will doubtless deem it interesting to be made acquainted as fully as this hurried communication will permit with some notice of the extraordinary defeat, for such it is universally considered, of the Flotilla under the command of Commodore Hayes on the 23d Sultimo, by the *Burmese*, collected within the stockade of *Chomhowia*, situated on a large branch of the *Orootong* or *Arracan* River. When the army left *Moondoo* towards the end of last month, it was understood the fleet would attend its movement by sea, and accompany its march to the mouths of the *Mayoo* or *Maha* River. But instead of this arrangement having been executed, neither the ships of war nor the commissariat vessels, laden with provision for the troops made their appearance, and the result, as might naturally be expected, was, that provisions began to run short, and it became necessary to send the Elephants back to *Moondoo*, for a supply of grain to satisfy the hunger of the troops. In the mean time no accurate intelligence could be obtained relative to the movements of the Flotilla and it was even surmised that some accident connected with the late gale must have befallen the *Research*: but conjecture was alive as to the possibility of the vessels having entered the *Arracan* instead of the *Mayoo* river, and at last these suspicions were verified by information derived from the *Mugs*, stating that the Commodore's ship had attacked and destroyed several stockades erected by the *Burmese* on the banks of that river. The Army at this period was encamped at *Mayoo Mooa* or mouth of the *Mayoo*, and it was imagined that it would have remained on that spot for eight or ten days, if not for much longer time. Conceive then, the sudden consternation and extreme disappointment which prevailed throughout the camp when, on the 2nd of March, instead of hearing the particulars of a brilliant victory, as we had been led to anticipate, we had the deep mortification to be made acquainted by the arrival of the *Plulo*, and the gun boats with the history of an entire defeat sustained by the Flotilla in an attack on a Fortress which could not have been of any value as a position even if its capture had been secured. The Vessels engaged in this unfortunate affair, were as follows: viz: the

gaged in the action only *two* anchored abreast off the Stockade. The *Trusty* and *Asia Felix* supported by one of the Gun boats are said to have behaved very gallantly; indeed it has been remarked by the Commander of one of these vessels, whose conduct is assuredly deserving of very great praise, that " he knew of but one method to be employed by Ships in attacking a fort, namely to anchor and fire into it," which he accordingly did, and continued doing so for a considerable time, being too busy to discover the signal of recall which was made from the Commodore's Ship. Yet the *Research* continued underweigh having never come to an anchor at all, and in retiring with her stern turned towards the Stockade became exposed to a galling fire of Musquetry from the Enemy, which appears to have been directed with great skill, killing and wounding several on the Poop and Forecastle, where, strange to say, without being sheltered in the smallest degree from the destructive effects of the Enemy's fire, the officers and men were principally stationed. Among the former were Major Schalch and the Master of the *Research*. The fleet then retired without having made the *slightest impression* on the Stockade and with the loss of nineteen killed and wounded in the Commodore's Ship alone, including Soldiers of H. M. 54th Regiment, a Company of which had been embarked on board that vessel: and yet the enemy are confidently affirmed to have lost only two men, while not a vessel actually engaged has escaped without some one being either killed or wounded on board.

" I have examined the Balls by which the wounds were inflicted on the unfortunate men on board the *Research* and have been unable to perceive one of greater dimensions than a musket shot. Larger shot I am aware have been produced and maintained to have been fired by the *Burmese*, yet, not an instance can I discover of a single individual having been wounded by those balls, which are made of hammered iron;—thus a new era of Glory has dawned upon our Naval History in the retreat of English Ships from Muskelry alone? Major Schalch expired, while the vessel was lying at anchor off the *Oorootong Pagoda* and his remains have been consigned to the waters of the River. The effects of this action at present it is impossible to forsee, because, its injurious results could not at the moment be rectified by a sudden advance of the army of *Arracan* and there is no appearance at present of a second attempt being made on the Stockades which had been so heedlessly attacked. The immediate consequence of the information received at *Myoo* was the issuing of orders for the troops to proceed without delay, and the embarkation accordingly took place the following day of every individual fit for fatiguing service. But I must cut short this letter as orders have just arrived for us to march to-morrow at 2 A. M. and we expect to reach Arracan in four days."

The Scotsman in the East, March 31.

MOFUSSIL EXTRA, APRIL 1.

CAMP AT KEY KRAINDONG, MARCH 21, 1825.—(Two days later than that of any accounts which have yet been published).---The 2d Brigade moved in advance on the *Arracan* road two days ago, and we all expect to march in three or four days. The night before last I understand the advanced Packets on the Island of *Chankrain* were attacked by 200 Burmese from *Chambella*, and some Sepoys were wounded. The particulars of this affair I have not yet learnt further than that the enemy were driven back with considerable loss. A note received by me this morning from the Party in advance upon the *Key Kraindong* side, mentions that some *Burmese* armed with Muskets and long Swords have been seen by the Pioneers. Several of the Gun boats and the *Pluto* Steam vessel have proceeded [illegible]*racan*, and the *Vestal* has sailed [illegible] is expected to return about 4 o'clock a [illegible] put a [illegible]riod

ARRACAN, MARCH 13. 1825---" I have visited all the Stockades at Ramoo, which of course you have had better desciptions than I could give you. I was among the first who entered the Stockades at Mungdoo; and have since been at the destruction of two others one in the River Mayoo and one in the Arracan; both which having been deserted, it is not worth while saying any thing about. I therefore proceed to give you an idea of our late attack upon the Stockades at Chambola. On the 23d of last month in the morning, we anchored off a place called Hankarak; about four miles from Chambola; the Commodore having information, that there was one Stockade and only one thousand men there. Accordingly at 1 P. M. the whole Fleet weighed and ran up, the H. C. Cruizer *Vestal*, and three Guu Boats, which were all the Gun Boats we had, led---the Commodore, in the *Research*, next, and the *Assgerghur* immediately astern of him, the other vessels in succession. At 2 30 P. M. the Stockades were in sight---and at 3 P. M. the leading vessels were engaged with their Foremost Battery; shortly after the Commodore and *Asseerghur* were also engaged, with their Foremost Stockades, within half pistol shot of the shore. It being a weather tide---we were enabled to keep under sail: after remaining in this position, with our main Topsail to the mast, about 15 or 20 minutes we shot so far a head of the Batteries that our guns would not bear upon them---we therefore wore round, and gave them our other broadside as we passed---the signal for recall was made from the Commodore. Immediately afterwards the *Asseerghur* grounded; though fortunately not within reach of their musketry. The Transport *Asia Felix* grounded nearly abreast their Stockades, and within musket shot; but she was not molested until near midnight, when they made an attempt upon her with their war boats---which were soon beat off by their Seapoys and the *Pluto*, who had been sent to protect her.

" While off the stockades we saw they had from forty to fifty war boats, but the fire from their Batteries was so smart, that we were not able to cut them off---our force consisted of one Company, only 59 men, of H. M. 54th Regiment, and about 300 Sepoys and 140 European Seamen: but even with this force there is no doubt we should have carried the place, had the information which we received been correct, for we fairly beat them out of their first stockade---and we have since learnt that we killed 300 men, among which was the Rajah's Son, and wounded 400 Narcondah, their chief, was severely wounded, having his arm shot off by a cannon shot close to the shoulder. I fancy, we must have lost from 30 to 40 killed and wounded. The Commodore against whom their chief fire seemed directed, lost 12 or 14 men, killed and wounded.

" We found afterwards they had two large stockades, and a mud or brick Fort in the centre, and three thousand picked Burmies---instead of one ssockade and one thousand men, as our spies stated. Now we are so close to their Capital of Arracan we cannot get any information that is to be relied on; we are, as I understand, about 9 miles from Arracan, but the route which the Army take is about 14 miles; we are waiting for the whole of General Morison's Army to come from the Mayoo, and I fear they wont with their horses, cattle and baggage be up for ten or fifteen days yet. It is not known where the next point of attack is---but it is supposed direct for Arracan as they have considerably weakened that place by reinforcing---since our attack the stockades with 20 pieces of cannon and 5000 men.

The whole coast between Teek Naaf and the Arracan River is particularly dangerous and entirely unexplored. The *Asseerghur* was very nearly lost upon a Rock, and laid down in any of the Charts.

The [illegible]le of this part of [illegible] county, is a com[illegible]

EUROPE.

An Act was passed in the 4th of his present Majesty for punishing with transportation for 14 years the receivers of stolen goods before the principals have been convicted. The first person tried under this act was a man named Daniel Griffiths. He was charged with having received a Bank-note to the amount of 106l. from a young woman called *Stiff Poll*, well knowing that it was stolen. *Stiff Poll* had stolen it from one Thomas M'Kinnon; but she was not to be found, and therefore Griffiths was put to the bar by himself, before the Recorder. A conviction took place, and he was transported for 14 years, no objection having been made to the conviction by the counsel for the prisoner. *Stiff Poll* having wished to accompany her friend, no longer thought proper to conceal herself. She was soon after apprehended, tried, found guilty, and disposed of in a similar manner. At the latter end of last year a man, named Pemberton, was tried under the same act, for receiving stolen property. The principal was not apprehended. Pemberton was convicted. Mr. Brodrick, for the prisoner, objected that the decision under the act of Geo. IV., for punishing receivers without convicting the principals, could not be sustained. The point was reserved by Mr. Arabin, who tried the case, for the consideration of the twelve judges, who decided in favour of the objection, and a pardon was immediately sent down to Pemberton. Mr. Baron Hullock, in his address to the Grand Jury at York, observed, that the act was not available. Griffiths, of course, although certainly guilty of the offence with which he was charged, has been punished contrary to law, and is entitled to pardon. We understand that the necessary instrument is to be transmitted to New South Wales in the vessel which carries out the next batch of convicts, and the act is to be repealed or amended next session of Parliament.

Sunday week the bans of marriage for two persons were published at St. Agnes Church, Plymouth, under the following circumstances connected with the parties:—Thirty years since, after a courtship of some continuance, the then young couple agreed to become man and wife; in consequence bans were given to be published in the parish church; but the damsel suddenly changed her mind, and on the ensuing Sunday publicly forbade the bans. After this, no intercourse took place between the disappointed swain and the fickle fair one for several years; they continued unmarried, and at the expiration of thirty years, they had resolved to take each other for better or worse, and their bans have now been published a second time; which publication took place on the very day thirty years that their former bans were forbidden.

From the Times, November 29.

Negotiations with the Thieves for the Recovery of Stolen Property.

Scarcely a successful robbery to any extent occurs of late, but it is immediately followed by negotiations with the thieves for the recovery of the property; and the only difficulty is as to the amount of the sum, upon the payment of which they will undertake to restore it, it being considered by the parties robbed better to submit to the degrading condition of compromising with the thieves, than to a total loss of the whole property; and althongh the act of Parliament under which Jonathan Wild was executed was made for the express purpose of preventing such practices, and is still in full force, the system is notoriously continued, and conducted on the part of the thieves with such caution and dexterity, that there is no instance on the books of any conviction under that statute since his time. A case has, however, occurred, which, it is to be hoped, may at length [illegible] to put some st[illegible]owing an[illegible] the firm of Charlesworth and Crampin, silkmen, No. 22, Wood-street, Cheapside, applied to Mr. Alderman Cox, the sitting migistrate for the week at the Guildhall justice room, for advice and assistance in a case of this description. Mr. Newman, the city solicitor, was consulted, and at his suggestion, Mr. Crampin was desired to draw up a written detail of the circumstances as they occurred, and he accordingly furnished the following statement:—

"On Tuesday evening, the 26th of October, or Wednesday morning, the 27th, our warehouse, No. 22, Wood street, Cheapside was broken into, and silk goods to the amount of from 800l. to 1,000l. stolen therefrom. On the Wednesday evening, Mr. Salmon, of Bow-street, and Mr. Lidbetter from Ludgate hill, came in with Mr. Charlesworth, and Mr. Salmon questioned our partner for some time respecting the robbery. Mr. Charlesworth told me Mr. Lidbetter introduced him to Mr. Salmon and Mr. Perry. I then thought Mr. Lidbetter was an officer, but have found since he is not, but keeps the Dolphin public-house on Ludgate-hill. Mr. Charlesworth told me the next morning we could not have our business in better hands than Lidbetter's, and he was sure we should have our goods back, but we must leave it all to him, and have patience. The anonymous letters which we received I took down to the Mansion-house, and delivered into the hands of Mr. Cope and Mr. Brown (the City Marshals), and Mr. Harrison (the Marshalman). I think this was on the Friday morning after the robbery. In the course of that day Mr. Charlesworth saw the Bow-street officers, and wished me to go down to the Mansion-house for the letters to show to Mr. Salmon, &c. I went and Mr. Cope gave me them at the Old Bailey. Mr. Lidbetter has them now in his possession. On Saturday, Mr. Lidbetter told me *he knew where the goods were*, and he wished they had seen the anonymous letters first. He said he should see Ikey Solomon on Sunday, and *Old* Crowder. I called at Mr. Salmon's, in Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, on Sunday morning about 12 o'clock. There I saw Mr. Salmon, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Lidbetter. They said they should see Old Crowder, Ikey Solomon, &c., &c., that day, at two or three o'clock. I called again in the evening about seven o'clock. Mr. Salmon said I had better see Lidbetter directly. I went immediateiy to his house, on Ludgate-hill. He said all was right. They had got a clue, they were in a right hunt, and he was sure we should have the goods back. I said, "Do you really think it is likely?" Lidbetter said he was sure of it: the thing was got so now, they must give up the goods. He said he would lay a thousand pounds to ten that we had the goods back in a few days; 'but,' said he, 'you must make up your mind what to give for them.' He likewise said we must give him a correct statement of the goods we had lost, the number of yards as well as the amount, and what description of goods and he must have it by 11 o'clock next morning (Monday.) We took back, and delivered our statement to Mr. Lidbetter, with 30 sovereigns, which, he said, he must have *to give the thieves*. This was on the Monday. On Tuesday Mr. Lidbetter informed me he had seen the party, and Ikey Solomon told him he might have the goods back for 450l.; but there was a deficiency in the number of yards; of silks of about a thousand yards; eleven pieces of Bandanas short, four China crape shawls, &c. Mr. Lidbelter likewise told me there were fifty-three pieces of silk on rollers, and the satins, with every thing else, were in good condition. I said, perhaps it would be better to give 450l. than lose the whole. Mr. Lidbetter said, 'Be quiet—we shall have them for about 200l.' We have heard no more of them since. The Bow-street officer delivered t[illegible] be 6th of November, 21[illegible] and exe[illegible]on we [illegible] [illegible]

30 sovereigns now, and says his bill must be paid before he will give them up, and we may deduct his bill from the 30l., and place the balance to his account. Mr. Lidbetter then told me he had not done with it yet, and he thought we might have the goods; but his expenses were stopped—he should charge nothing more, but he wished he had put down 20l. for services instead of 10l. Independent of these bills Mr. Charlesworth has paid 10l. for handbills, &c."

(Signed) "J. C. CRAMPIN."

Mr. Crampin having verified this statement upon oath, Mr. Alderman Cox, under the advice of the city solicitor, issued a summons for the attendance of Mr. Lidbetter, and to prevent creating too great an alarm, it was worded—"to give evidence touching a certain felony committed in the city of London;" and Mr. Lidbetter accordingly attended on Saturday. The city solicitor was also in attendance.

Mr. Alderman Cox shortly explained the reasons that had induced him to send for Mr. Lidbetter, and desired to know whether the bill shown to him was made out by him and for what purposes the expenses in it were incurred.

The first item was "Oct. 27, suppers 4s. 6d. beer 1s. wine 12s."

Mr. Lidbetter said—I furnished the account, and the supper was for the Bow-street officers, Perry and Salmon.

The next item was for lunch, wine, &c., amounting to 1l. 1s. The parties present at this, Mr. Lidbetter said, were the Bow-street officers and their men, and Mr. Crampin's partner, Mr. Charles-worth; but he knew but little himself as to the items in the bill, but his waiter could give a better account.

A charge of 2l. 12s. "cash paid," he said was to a party for information, and the money was paid to the Bow-street officers. Old Crowder, he said, was not present at any of the dinners, but Ikey Solomons was at some of the lunches at Salmon's, the officer. He (Mr. Lidbetter) saw Solomons afterwards at Charing-cross and he was to have come to his house, but did not. Every thing that was charged for in his bill had been furnished with the knowledge and by the order of Mr. Charlesworth or Mr. Crampin.

Mr. Alderman Cox.—I now think it necessary, in order to put you upon your guard, to tell you, Mr. Lidbetter, that this is a very serious charge against you, and one that I have determined to follow up as far as the law directs. This system of carrying on negotiations with thieves, for the purpose of getting back the stolen property, has been carried to a most alarming height, and tends more than any thing else to the encouragement of thieving; and must, if possible, be put a stop to. You are charged with having taken money to give to the thieves, under the pretence of getting the property stolen from Mr. Crampin's warehouse back again.

Mr. Lidbetter replied, that every thing had been fair and honourable in his conduct, and that he had done nothing without the Bow-street officers; and that every step he had taken was with the knowledge and consent of Mr. Crampin or his partner.

Mr. Crampin's statement was then read, and he was again sworn to the truth of it.

Mr. Lidbetter allowed that it was pretty nearly a correct account of what had happened; but there were some things wrong. Ikey Solomons told him he thought he could get the goods back for about 400l.

Mr. Crampin, being then upon his oath, was examined by the City Solicitor, and stated that he gave Mr. Lidbetter the 30 sovereigns expressly to give to the thieves: that it was expected they were to get their goods back for the 200l., and that he furnished himself with two hundred sovereigns, as Bank notes, [illegible]

moment's notice, to be paid when the goods were returned. In answer to the question from the City-Solicitor, Mr. Crampin said "I paid the 30 sovereigns to Mr. Lidbetter, with the understanding that they were to be given to Solomons to be given to the thieves, upon his undertaking that he would get the goods back again."

The City Solicitor now read the clause of the act 4th Geo. I. cap. 11. as follows ;--- "Wherever any person taketh money or reward, directly or indirectly, under pretence or upon account of helping any person or persons to any stolen goods or chattels, unless such person doth apprehend or cause to be apprehended such felon who stole the same and cause such felon to be brought to his trial, and, give evidence against him, shall be guilty of felony, and suffer the pains and penalties of felony, in the same manner as if such offender had himself stolen such goods or chattels;" and then proceeded to state. that so much of this act as inflicted the punishment of death for this offence had been repealed by the statute 1st Geo. IV., cap. 115 and in its stead enacted the punishment of transportation for life, or for any term not less than seven years, as the Court might adjudge.

Mr. Lidbetter said he had acted entirely under the direction of the gentlemen and the Bow-street officers. He took the thirty sovereigns towards paying the bill and the expenses. If the 10l, was thought too much, he was willing to return it.

The City Solicitor.---The law says you must not take money on any such account.

Mr. Lidbetter.---I tried every thing possible to get the gentlemen their goods back. I did my duty as I was directed, as far as I could, and I have nothing to fear. There has not been one shilling of the 30*l.* paid to the thieves. I took it only in case we wanted it, but the thieves were afraid to trust us I hold myself accountable for the money. I intended when they brought the good to have sent for an officer and taken the parties into custody; but Ikey Solomons would not trust us. These gentlemen know all that I know. I have done nothing without them. I believe Crowder told your partner, Mr. Charlesworth, that the goods were taken away in a cart.

In explanation of his knowledge of the deficiency in the goods, he said that he checked the list the gentlemen had given him of the goods lost, from what Ikey Solomons told him, and the checked list he thought he gave to Mr. Charlesworth. That Gentleman was now sent for, and it appeared he had returned the list to Mr. Lidbetter, who suggested that Mr. Charlesworth knew every part of of the transaction. From the part, however, that he had taken in it, the Alderman did not think it proper in the present stage of the business that he should be examined, and he accordingly gave no explanations. An officer was sent to Mr. Lidbetter's house for the anonymous letters alluded to, but upon their production they contained nothing of importance worth notice.

Mr. Alderman Cox now said, "At present, Mr. Lidbetter stands committed for further examination on the charge of felony."

Mr. Lidbetter asked if he could not be bailed: he could give security to any amount.

The City Solicitor replied, that the charge being for felony, the magistrate could take no bail. The only way in which he could be relieved from the charge was producing the thieves, and giving evidence against them, in which case he himself would be excused.

This of course he professed himself unable to do, and was remanded for further examination.

PERILOUS SITUATION.—Extract of a letter from the proprietor of the Royal Marine Librar[illegible]

next time of high water, which would be at half-past seven in the morning. I could not, however, sleep after two o'clock, my bed shaking under me at every surge of the sea, which was lashing the beach in front with tremendous violence. At half-past five I rose, and desired the cook to light the fire and prepare some tea. It was at this time dark as pitch. I have before said we anticipated no danger before high water: judge, then, of my astonishment, on groping my way into the kitchen, to find it already under water. The servant immediately proceeded to lift the things off the ground, and place them on the dresser and tables, and was thus engaged, when in an instant a dreadful wave broke upon us, dashing in at the same moment the kitchen window, the front cellar door, and the kitchen entrance next the Fort-field! So great was the rush, that in five minutes there were ten feet of water in the house. By divine goodness we were enabled to hurry up stairs, where I found my dear boys dressing in a state of great alarm. Upon our knees we now employed the Great Disposer of all events to deliver us from the death which appeared otherwise inevitable. I made up my mind to clasp one in each arm, and when the foundations of my house should give way, to go down together. At this instant we were surrounded by 12 feet of water, which was increasing upon us and I again repeated, 'God alone can save us,' when an empty boat floated under the window of the bed-room where we had taken refuge. I called upon all to be resolute, and prepared to descend into it by means of the sheets, which I tied together, fastening one end to the bedstead. The rain was falling in torrents; my dear inmates were for some moments too much alarmed to venture in so frail a bark, without oars or any means of guidance; but, at length, they consented. The window was thrown up, the sheets cast out, and we were on the point of abandoning our tottering dwelling, when we were hailed by the cry 'Stay, stay! the water is falling! You are more safe where you are!' and the cheering intelligence soon proved to be correct. I have not power to give any thing like an adequate description of the awful scene. The sea dashed through the library, breaking down the doors; and part of the front of the house is carried away. Several gentlemen have kindly received my books into their houses. My pianos, and other heavy articles, are locked up in the church. General Walker has been so good as to receive my bedding; and my plate, with what is more precious than all, my dear children, are at W. Hodge's Esq. The whole of the houses on the beach have their fronts broken in, and the town presents all the appearance of having sustained a siege.

FROM THE TIMES, NOV. 27.

Sidmouth, Nov. 25.

The dreadful storm of last night the wind blowing from the southward with a spring tide, has, I fear, ruined this beautiful little place, and plunged whole families into the deepest distress. There is not one house on the beach which has not been broken into by the sea, all the lower parts being destroyed; the doors, window-frames, and inner partitions carried wholly off, and the furniture ruined. Wallis's Library and billiard-room completely destroyed, and the lower part of his house one bed of shingles. Marsh is also, I fear, ruined. In short, the whole Marine Parade is now a beach of shingle, up to the first floors of the houses, and the sea rolled with fury about five o'clock this morning into the town, so that the main street, as far up as Harris the grocer's, was only accessible by boats for some hours. The trad[illegible]people in that street have had all their goods destroyed, the water being over the counters. The silk-shop on the Parade was carried away altogether, and the small houses belonging to the poor fishermen [illegible]clift, opposite the Chit Rock were [illegible]he unfortunate inhabitants only [illegible]ives: these poor creatures, to [illegible]are hel[illegible]children) are totally ruined. All the boats, fishing-tackle, and bathing-machines, were carried off to sea, except one machine, which was driven up near the Fort-field. In short, it is one heart-rending scene of misery and ruin. I never witnessed any thing like it.

WONDERFUL PRESERVATION.

The following letter, addressed by the Captain of a vessel called the *Water Lily*, to Messrs. J. and T. Dawson, his owners, contains one of the most extraordinary instances on record of preservation from shipwreck. It affords an additional illustration, if any were required, of the advantage to seamen of implicit obedience to their commanders, under circumstances however desperate in appearance:—

"*Water Lily*, Downs, Nov. 24.

"Gentlemen.—We left this anchorage on Friday evening, with a fine south-east wind; but the next morning it came to its old quarter, with blowing, disagreeable weather. After vainly beating about until Monday evening, we got a slant of wind which led us up off Dunnose, and then backed to the S. S. W.: we hauled off, to wait until daylight, when I intended to go to the Mother Bank; but about five o'clock on Tuesday morning, one of the most dreadful gales came on from the same quarter that I ever remember. The weather was thick, and no chance of getting in, it became a matter of serious necessity to press the ship in order to weather the Owers: the tide was setting strongly towards them, and the ship, from the violence of the wind, was absolutely blown along the surface like a cork. On sounding, in 20 fathom, I knew there was scarcely any chance of weathering, but set the fore-topsail at the risk of blowing it to atoms; yet all was of no avail. A little after eight o'clock, we saw the breakers to leeward and upon the bow, presenting an aspect enough to daunt the stoutest heart; and so quickly did the wind and tide hurry us towards them, that every soul of us expected nothing but death, and that soon. The gale at the time was raging with the utmost violence, and as we approached the shoal, the scene was truly dreadful. At this awful moment every man was collected, and the orders given, though they must have appeared to them quite useless, were promptly executed. I knew that the shoal in this part of it was narrow. We could just distinguish the Light-vessel a-head, through the breakers;—got her before the wind, and dashed right through the breakers, with the forlorn hope of bumping her through and running her on shore in the Park, to save our lives. She went through at a terrible rate, and though almost smothered, to our great surprise and joy she did not even strike. One of the seas unshipped our compass, so that we could not get the bearings of the Light-vessel, or I should have forced her into the Park and cut away both the anchors, for I knew there was very little chance of weathering Beachy Head; but failing in this, I brought her to the wind, when a sufficient distance to the eastward of the Light, and carried a most tremendous press of sail, until we had deepened our water to 30 fathoms, which (the ebb-tide checking us under the lee bow) we were enabled to do about 10 at night: the wind, too, had hauled more westerly. Upon the whole I think it one of the most miraculous and providential escapes that ever happened. I am sorry to say, that the small bower-anchor, having been got ready for anchoring, was off the gunwale, and by continued shocks became loose, the sea covered all the fore-castle, and it was impossible to get any one to go and secure it; the shank-painter broke, and we were obliged to unshackle 15 fathoms of the chain and let the anchor go, as we expected every moment it would have been through the bows. As this was done for the safety of the ship, I should think the underwriters are liable. We have blown away a fore-topmast-staysail, and some of the bulwark has been stove in: with these exceptions, the ship is as perfect as when we left London. I do not intend getting another anchor, as we have two left, but shall ende[illegible]

to get a length of chain. You will be glad to hear that the ship behaves uncommonly well in a heavy sea; and indeed I was surprised to find that she was able to bear as great a press of sail as I suppose any ship ever carried; for although a little presses her at first, she seems to heel quickly to a certain bearing, and there to stop. Two of my crew have been injured in the gale. I will write again by to-morrow's post.

"I am, Gentlemen, your faithful servant,

"CHRISTOPHER N. NIXON.

"To Messrs. I. and T. Dawson."

FROM THE TIMES, NOVEMBER 25.

THE LATE GALES.

PORTSMOUTH, NOV. 23.

We were this day visited with the most violent gale of wind that has blown here these 30 years. It blew all night with great strength, but about eight o'clock this morning it increased to a tempestuous height, when the *Admiral Berkely* transport, which took troops on board yesterday for Sierra Leone and Cape Coast, parted from her anchors, drove ashore on the Hospital beach, cut away her masts, and bilged. Soon after, His Majesty's brig *Jasper*, Captain Fremantle, was driven on board by another vessel, by which she lost her bowsprit, then slipped, and ran into the barbour. About 10 a.m., the *Shipley* transport parted from her anchors, struck on the Spit, which lifted her rudder out of the pintles, and in attempting to run into the harbour, not having a pilot on board, she got ashore on the beach close to the Sally-port. Having a large cargo on board (provisions for our squadron in South America), she strained very much, as the wind and sea beat most violent upon her all day afterwards. Towards sun-set, when the gale moderated, they were able to strike her topmasts, so that she lies snugly on the beach. At noon, the *Asia*, Pope, with 200 convicts on board for New South Wales, parted from her anchor, and drove into Stoke's Bay, where she took the ground in a secure spot; her topmasts being struck, she lies without much danger of loss. At 3 p. m, a ship from Batavia, bound to Hamburgh, drove on shore under the Hospital wall. His Majesty's yacht *Herald* drove, and much apprehension was felt for her safety; but providentially, we have not had any other disaster: the four ships named, out of 100 sail lying here, are the only vessels that have sustained any very material damage. The *Sparta* transport slipped and ran into the harbour, and every ship at the port drove, but brought up again. We are happy to say that we have not heard of any life being lost, although the most daring and courageous efforts were made by our watermen to afford assistance to the ships as they successively were impelled by the gale on our shores.

DEAL, NOV. 23.

A most melancholy and awful instance of shipwreck occurred here this morning. The outward-bound West Indiaman *Belina*, John Craig, master, got on the Goodwin Sands in the course of the night, and at daylight was seen in the most distressing situation, a perfect wreck. The wind at this time was blowing a complete hurricane from the south-west, with a most tremendous sea. The Deal boatmen, with an intrepidity and disinterestedness above all praise, were on the alert, though, from the first, there was no hope of saving the vessel; several attempts were ineffectually made by the boat-people to board the ship, at the imminent hazard of their own lives, when, horrible to relate, she went to pieces, and 13 of the crew unhappily met a watery grave; but, by the persevering efforts of the Deal boats, they fortunately succeeded in saving the master, second mate, three men, and a boy, who were landed here about nine o'cloek, amidst the sympathizing feelings of a multitude of persons collected on the beach, anxious, to learn the particulars of so heart-rending a catastrophe. It is impossible to speak of the Deal boatmen upon this occasion in terms of sufficient admiration, since, [illegible] exertions, every soul on board must [illegible] have inevitably perished. We hope, therefore, that "the Royal National Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck," lately founded in the metropolis, will reward the highly enterprising conduct of these men with a liberality equal to their merits.

DISTRESSING CATASTROPHE.

(Extract of a private letter, dated Dorchester, Nov. 23.)

"Last night this town was visited with a tremendous gale from the S. W., which for several hours continued to increase, till the most violent hurricane prevailed ever remembered by the oldest inhabitant. Its devastating effects were felt in every quarter, and the damage to dwelling-houses in the destruction of chimnies, roofings, and glass, created alarm and anxiety for the safety of the affrighted families. About six o'clock this morning a heavy stack of chimnies on the house of the Rev. H. J. Richman was blown down with a tremendous crash, and falling on the bed of the rev. gentleman, crushed him and his amiable wife beneath the ruins. Instant alarm was given, and medical attendance promptly obtained; but it was too late; one common and instantaneous destruction involved them both. Mr. Richman was rector of the Holy Trinity in this town and had but a few weeks enjoyed the possession of the new church recently erected in that parish. The completion of this building had been long looked forward to by him with anxious solicitude; but the many embellishments and improvements he had contemplated, and which were in progress, he was not permitted to see perfected. He was a man of singular learning and piety, and remarkable for great simplicity of manner and singleness of life, and during a residence of more than 30 years had secured to himself the regard and confidence of all who knew him. In the 71st year of his age, an awful calamity awaited him, which has overwhelmed his family and friends with affliction and distress. A coroner's jury was early summoned, and a verdict recorded of—*Accidental Death.*

"The effects of the storm are not confined to this town; and afflicting accounts of the loss of lives and property must be expected from along the whole coast. Weymouth has suffered very considerably; a large portion of the Esplanade being completely carried away, and other loss to the estimated amount of several thousand pounds. A Dutch ship is on shore in the bay, near the Old Castle; and other vessels in Portland-roads, already dismasted, and otherwise damaged, are expected to share the same fate. Some idea may be formed of the violence of the wind when it is stated, that the Regulator, Exeter coach, was blown over twice between this town and Salisbury."

The following is an extract of a letter from the agent to Lloyd's, at Poole, dated November 23:—

"The past has been an awful night of weather; never, in general opinion, has a more tremendous gale been experienced in this quarter of the globe. It blew very hard the fore part of the night, but it was not till about three o'clock in the morning that the gale commenced its fury, and in fact it has not greatly ceased to this moment, only that it lightened up a little now and then. The wind veered somewhat to the West, now at S. W. by W., in the night S. to S. S. W. A sloop is said to have been totally lost this side of Christchurch Head, and two hands drowned—reported to be stoneladen, for Southampton. The *Albion*, Botley, arrived yesterday from Babia, drifted from her anchorage, and lies grounded in the mud in Brownsea-roads, where it is to be hoped she will not meet with any serious injury, but it is thought the whole or a great part of her cargo (sugar) must be discharged to lighten her before she can be got off.

"The tide this morning was immensely high, and half the place overflowed; never before was any thing equal to it, and great will be the damage and loss—Shipwright's yards is swept c[illegible] before has a storm caused so much [illegible] this place. It now [illegible]lows hea[illegible] threatening sky."

(From the *Inverness Journal.*)

The weather continues as boisterous as for the last six weeks. On Saturday we had a tremendous gale of wind, accompanied, by rain; and on Sunday night a keen frost, preceded and followed by showers of snow, which speedily dissolved in the low country, but still covers the heights. It rained again without intermission on Tuesday. We have not indeed had a fair day and scarcely a dry hour since the beginning of October. The river Ness, which in ordinary seasons rolls silently along its course, and is seldom troublesome, has for weeks been gradually increasing, and is now truly a majestic object, being higher than at any former period in the recollection of the oldest inhabitants. On Wednesday it overflowed its banks, covering the roads on each side to a considerable depth in some places. There were two feet water on the road to the Infirmary. The waters rose above the piers of the old bridge; and from apprehension of its safety, carts heavily loaded were prohibited, by order of the magistrates, from passing. The river has fallen during last night—a fortunate circumstance, as there will be a spring-tide to-morrow.

The south mail did not arrive here till one o'clock. p. m. on Monday, having been detained upwards of six hours at Queensferry, the gale on Saturday night rendering the passage impracticable. The mail did not arrive till half-past twelve yesterday, having again been detained five hours and a half at Queensferry on Tuesday night.

AWFUL CATASTROPHE.—The ship *Maria*, Captain M. L. Behn, from London to Hamburgh, was totally lost off Heligoland during the late gales; 6 passengers and all the crew were drowned. The Captain was on the eve of being married to a young lady, who expected his return at Hamburgh where she went accompanied by her mother, aged 68; the other passengers consisted of three ladies and three German merchants; a large inheritance awaited one of them, had he safely reached his native shores; the brother of the Captain who but a short time since lost the most affectionate of wives, leaves four children uneducated and not provided for. Subscriptions have been immediately entered into at Hamburgh by the numerous friends of the deceased for the eduction of his children, whose loss is regretted by every one to whom his excellent character was known—an example most readily followed by his liberal countrymen in England.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—I send you the enclosed case, which should it be equally beneficial to persons afflicted with deafness, your communication I am sure, will be received with thankfulness, if you thing proper to give it publicity in your widely-circulated journal. Mr. John Forfeit, now in his 84th year, residing at Fulham, in Middlesex, lost his hearing for some years, which he attributed to old age. His disposition was naturally cheerful and facetious, which made him the more deplore and feel his affliction; he was quite unable to hear any conversation in company, and was even afraid to venture out under the idea of being run over by carriages. It happened one night he had a most singular dream, which he communicated to a friend in the morning: * "I thought I was going out to give my pointers an airing, (being remarkably fond of field sports in his younger days), I met with my surgeon (Mr. Griffith, of Bedford-street, Covent-garden, who has been dead many years) I said to him, 'Griffith. I'm deaf, can you cure me?' The vision answered, 'Yes, I can: Take some poppy heads, and boil them, and wash your ears.'" The experiment was tried twice or thrice; a perfect cure was the result, and still continues, though it is now about two years since it was tried.

22.

REVIEWS, EXTRACTS FROM POPULAR WORKS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC NOTICES, &c. &c.

FROM THE LITERARY GAZETTE, Nov. 20.

Recollections of the Life of Lord Byron, from the year 1808 to the end of 1814. Taken from authentic documents, &c. By the late R. C. Dallas, Esq. 8vo. pp. 344. London 1824. C. Knight.

MR. DALLAS had long prepared a sketch of the early life of Lord Byron, and a collection of his Lordship's correspondence with his mother and with himself. This work was printed and advertised accordingly, but Mr. J. C. Hobhouse and Mr. Hanson, his Lordship's executors, obtained an Injunction in Chancery against its publication, on the ground that letters are the property of those who write them, and not of those to whom they are sent, who are not therefore at liberty to publish them to the world. It seems that Mrs. Leigh and others of Lord Byron's connexions are dreadfully apprehensive that his reputation would be injured by the exposure of his private correspondence;* and as we stated in our closing remarks on Medwin's book, certainly not without cause. What Mr. Dallas wished to publish, however, do not appear to have been of this description; and it is a pity he was not permitted to fulfil his intention. The inference from these proceedings is, that we are not likely ever to see a genuine and unvarnished biography of this extraordinary person; for if truth is prevented from being told, we must expect the vacuum to be supplied by lies.†

Driven from his 'vantage ground and delayed, Mr. Dallas (whose sister was the wife of Byron's uncle, Captain G. Anson Byron, R. N.) died before any arrangement could be made; and his son, the Editor of this Volume, has adopted another form in which to embody the substance of his father's work, and evade the decision of the law. Instead of the Letters themselves we have these Recollections of them, which may be presumed to be pretty faithful, since the writer's memory could not be severely taxed, with the originals lying on his table. The nature of the book, and other particulars relating to it, are farther explained in the following passages.

"Having been in habits of intimacy, and in frequent correspondence with Lord Byron, from the year 1808 to the end of 1814, which correspondence about that period ceased, Mr. Dallas had many times heard him read portions of a book, in which his Lordship inserted his opinion of the persons with whom he mixed. This book, Lord Byron said, he intended for publication after his death; and, from this idea, Mr. Dallas, at a subsequent period, adopted that of writing a faithful delineation of Lord Byron's character, such as he had known him, and of leaving it for publication after the death of both; and calculating upon the human probability of Lord Byron's surviving himself, he meant the two posthumous works should thus appear simultaneously. - - -

"The work, as it existed at that time, had been written with a view to publication at a period when, after the common age of man Lord Byron should have quitted this world---that is, thirty or forty years hence. The progress of the baneful influence which certain persons, calling themselves his friends, obtained over Lord Byron's mind, when his genius first began to attract attention to him, was in that work, more distinctly traced. Many circumstances were mentioned in it which might give pain to some now living, who could not be expected to be living then, or who, if they were then alive, would probably experience different feelings at that time to those with which they would recall the circumstances now. In the form it then possessed, therefore, Mr. Dallas would not think of publishing it; but he determined to arrange the correspondence in such a manner as should present an interesting picture of Lord Byron's mind, and connecting the letters by memorandums and observations of his own, render the whole a faithful memoir of his life during the period to which the correspondence referred.

"Having decided upon this, the materials were arranged accordingly; and the Editor can, of his own knowledge, assert, that many parts of the original manuscript were omitted, in tenderness for the feelings of both the very persons composing the partnership which has since so violently opposed the publication of the correspondence, and that none of the parts then omitted have been allowed to appear in the present work."

Having occupied ourselves so far with the preliminary matter, which details all the Chancery suit, and discusses other points connected with the prohibited book, we now turn to the Recollections.

They set out by stating that Lord Byron was born at Dover, (not London) on the 22d of January, 1788. His father died at Valenciennes shortly after this event, and his mother went with her child to Scotland. Mr. Dallas's intimacy with him commenced early in 1808, in consequence of the publication of Hours of Idleness, upon which Mr. D. wrote him a friendly and complimentary letter. Upon this he says,—

"By the return of the post which took this letter to him I received a reply, professing to give a more particular account of his studies, opinions, and feelings, written in a playful style, and containing rather flippant observations made for the sake of antitheses, than serious remarks intended to convey information. The letter may be considered as characteristic of his prose style in general, possessing the germ of his satire without the bitterness of its maturity, and the pruriency of his wit uncorrected by the hand of experience. Though written in so light and unserious a tone as prevents the possibility of charging him gravely with the opinions he expresses, still the bent of his mind is perceptible in it; a bent which led him to profess that such were the sentiments of the *wicked* George Lord Byron.

"I considered these expressions of feeling, though evidently grounded on some occurrences in the still earlier part of his life, rather as *jeux d'esprit* than as a true portrait. I called on him on the 24th of January, and was delighted with the interview. In a few days, the 27th, I dined with him, and was more and more pleased with him. I saw nothing to warrant the character he had given of himself; on the contrary, when a young fellow-collegian, who dined with us, introduced a topic on which I did not hesitate to avow my orthodoxy, he very gracefully diverted the conversation from the channel of ridicule which it had begun to take, and partly combated on my side; though, as I was afterwards convinced, his opinion did not differ from his companion's, who was also a polite gentleman, and did not make me feel the contempt which he, probably, entertained for the blindness of my understanding. After this I saw him frequently, always with new pleasure, but occasionally mixed with pain, as intimacy removed the polite apprehension of offending, and showed me his engrafted opinions of religion. I must say *engrafted*, for I think he was inoculated by the young pridelings of intellect, with whom he associated at the University. In the course of the spring he left town, and I did not see him or hear from him for several months."

We have more than once observed upon the changeableness of Lord Byron's opinions; and especially with regard to persons. At different periods the same men were applauded and abused, admired and despised. A striking instance of this variability of temper and inconstancy of mind is manifested by what Mr. D. mentions of his conduct towards his relative Lord Carlisle *

"In the begining of the next year, (continues

* "It appears that the plea by which their opposition was defended, was, that other persons possessed letters of the late Lord Byron, which it would be highly improper to give to the public; and that the executors felt it their duty to establish their right to prevent the publication of any letters. However, Mr. Hobhouse supposed that matters might be arranged if Mr. Dallas would consent to insert in the title-page of the work, "published by permission of the executore's of course submitting it first to the inspection of some person approved of by them."—*Preliminary Statement.*

† His Lordship's successor having read Mr. Dallas's production, does not appear to have felt the same scruples; for it is stated in the Preface—"Whatever pain Lord Byron might feel on account of the early development of the seeds of vice in the predecessor and near relation, he felt immediately that the work was highly calculated to raise his Lordship's character, from the depth into which it had subsequently fallen; and he unreservedly expressed his wish that the publication should proceed.

* The death of his uncle, Capt. Byron, (says) Mr. D. "was the greatest loss Lord Byron, however unconscious of it, ever sustained. His uncle George not only stood high in his profession, but was generally beloved, and personally well connected. Had he returned from India with health, he would have made amends for the failure resulting from the supineness or faults of other parts of the family; and his nephew would have grown up in society that would have given a different turn to his feelings. The Earl of Carlisle and his family would have acted a different part. They received his sister kindly as a relation; and there could have been no reason why their arms should not have been open to him also, had he not been altogether unknown to them personally, or had not some suspicion of impropriety in the mode of his being brought up attached to him or his mother. Be this as it may, certain it is, his relations never thought of him nor cared for him; and he was left both at school and at college to the mercy of the stream into which circumstances had thrown him. Dissipation was the natural consequence; and imprudencies were followed by enmity, which took pains to blacken his character. His Satire had in some degree repelled the attacks that had been made upon him, but he was still beheld with a surly awe by his detractors; and that poem, though many were extolled in it, brought him no friends. He felt himself *alone*. The town was now full; but in its course he had no intimates whom he esteemed, or wished to see. The Parliament was assembled, where he was far from being dead to the ambition of taking a distinguished part: there he was, if it may be said, still more *alone*.

"In addition to this his affairs were involved, and he was in the hands of a lawyer,—a man of business. To these combined circumstances, more than either to nature, or sensibility on the loss of a mistress, I imputed the depressed state of mind in which I sometimes found him. At those times he expressed great antipathy to the world, and the strongest misanthropic feelings, particularly against women. He did not even see his sister, to whom he afterwards became so attached. He inveighed more particularly against England and Englishmen; talked of selling Newstead, and of going to reside at Naxos, in the Grecian Archipelago, to adopt the eastern costoune and customs, and to pass his time in studying the Oriental languages and literature. He had put himself upon a diet, which other men would have called starving, and to which some would have attributed his depression. It consisted of thin plain biscuits, not more than two, and often one, with a cup of tea, taken about one o'clock at noon, which he assured me was generally all the nourishment he took in the four-and-twenty hours. But he declared that, far from sinking his spirits, he felt himself lighter and livelier for it; and that it had given him a greater command over himself in every other respect. This great abstemiousness is hardly credible, nor can I imagine it a literal fact, though doubtless much less food is required to keep the body in perfect health than is usually taken. He had a habit of perpetually chewing mastic, which probably assisted his determination to persevere in this meagre regimen; but I have no doubt that his principal auxiliary was an utter abhorrence of corpulence, which he conceived to be equally unsightly and injurious to the intellect; and it was his opinion that great eaters were generally passionate and stupid."

the narrative,) I was agreeably surprised on receiving a note from him dated January 20th, at Reddish's Hotel, St. James's Street, requesting to see me on the morning of the Sunday following. I did not fail to keep the appointment. It was his birth-day, (January 22d, 1809,) and that on which he came of age. He was in high spirits; indeed, so high as to seem to me more flippant on the subject of religion, and on some others, than he had ever appeared before. But he tempered the overflow of his gaiety with good manners and so much kindness, that, far from being inclined to take offence, I felt a hope that by adopting forbearance, I might do him some service in an occasional argument or sentiment; for, although I did not put on solemn looks, I never, for a moment, allowed him to imagine that I could adopt his opinions on sacred points. He talked of the Earl of Carlisle with more than indignation. I had heard him before speak bitterly of that nobleman, whose applause he had courted for his juvenile poetry, and from whom he received a frigid answer, and little attention. But his anger that morning proceeded from another cause. Overcoming, or rather stifling, the resentment of the poet, he had written to remind the Earl that he should be of age at the commencement of the ensuing Session of Parliament, in expectation of being introduced by him, and, by being presented as his near relation, saved some trouble and awkwardness. A cold reply informed him, technically, of the mode of proceeding, but nothing more. Extremely nettled, he determined to lash his relation with all the gall he could throw into satire. He declaimed against the ties of consanguinity, and abjured even the society of his sister; from which he entirely withdrew himself until after the publication of *Childe Harold*, when, at length, he yielded to my persuasions, and made advances towards a friendly intercourse with her. When he had vented his resentment on this subject, he attacked the editor and other writers of the *Edinburgh Review*; and then told me that, since I last saw him, he had written a Satire on them which he wished me to read. He put it into my hands, and I took it home. I was surprised and charmed with the nerve it evinced. I immediately wrote to him upon it, and he requested me to get it published without his name."

This was the celebrated and caustic "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers." In this there was originally a couplet which, Mr. D. states—"was one of panegyric upon Lord Carlisle, at which I was not a little surprised, after what I had so lately heard him say of that nobleman; but the fact is, that the lines were composed before he had written to his Lordship, and he had given me the Satire before he had made any of his meditated alterations. It is, however, curious that this couplet must have been composed in the short interval between his printing the poem at Newstead and his arrival in town, perhaps under the same feelings which induced him to write to Lord Carlisle, and at the same time. The lines do not appear in the print, but are inserted afterwards in Lord Byron's hand-writing. They are these:

"On one alone Apollo deigns to smile.
And crowns a new Roscommon in Carlisle."

This panegyric was converted, before the piece was printed, into the bitterest satire, and stood—

Roscommon! Sheffield! with your spirits fled,
No future laurels deck a noble head;
No more with cheer with renovating smile
The paralytic puling of Carlisle.

His Lordship was induced to suppress the following lines, which were written to precede what we have just quoted:—

Lords too are bards, such things at times befall,
And 'tis some praise in peers to write at all;
Yet did not taste or reason sway the times,
Ah, who would take their titles with their rhymes.
In these, our times, with daily wonders big,
A lettered peer is like a lettered pig;
Both know their alphabet, but who, from thence,
Infers that peers or pigs have manly sense.
Still less that such should woo the graceful Nine;
Parnassus was not made for lords and swine.

A curious alteration in the passage which relates to Bowles, is also pointed out;* and Mr. D. adds—

"I have very little doubt that the alteration of the whole of this passage was occasioned by the reference to Pope's personal deformity which Lord Byron had made in it. It is well known that he himself had an evident defect in one of his legs, which was shorter than the other, and ended in a club foot. On this subject he generally appeared very susceptible, and sometimes when he was first introduced to any one, he betrayed an uncomfortable consciousness of his defect by an uneasy change of poistion; and yet at other times he seemed quite devoid of any feeling of the kind, and once I remember that, in conversation, he mentioned a similar lameness of another person of considerable talents, observing, that people born lames are generally clever. This temporary cessation of a very acute susceptibility, is a phenomenon of the human mind for which it is difficult to account; unless perhaps it be that the thoughts are sometimes carried into a train, where, though they cross these tender chords, the mind is so occupied as not to leave room for the jealous feeling which they would otherwise excite. Thus, Lord Byron, in the ardour of composition, had not time to admit the ideas, which, in a less excited moment, would rapidly have risen in connexion with the thought of Pope's deformity of person; and the greater vanity of talent superseded the lesser vanity of person, and produced the same effect of deadening his susceptibility in the conversation to which I allude."

What his Lordship's susceptibilities were we know not, but the picture of his quitting England soon after the publication of this satire (June 1809) is a melancholy one:

"Misanthropy, disgust of life leading to scepticism and impiety, prevailed in his heart and embittered his existence. He had for some time past been grossly attacked in several low publications, which he bore however with more temper than he did the blind headlong assault on his genius by the Edinburgh Review. Unaccustomed to female society, he at once dreaded and abhorred it; and spoke of women, such I mean as he neither dreaded nor abhorred, more as playthings than companions. As for domestic happiness he had no idea of it. "A large family," he said, "appeared like opposite ingredients mixed perforce in the same salad, and he never relished the composition." Unfortunately, having never mingled in family circles, he knew nothing of them; and, from being at first left out of them by his relations, he was so completely disgusted that he avoided them, especially the female part. "I consider," said he, "collateral ties as the work of prejudice, and not the bond of the heart, which must choose for itself unshackled." It was in vain for me to argue that the nursery, and a similarity of pursuits and enjoyments in early life, are the best foundations of friendship and of love; and that to choose freely, the knowledge of home was as requisite as that of wider circles. In those wider circles he had found no friend, and but few companions, whom he used to receive with an assumed gaiety, but real indifference at his heart, and spoke of with little regard, sometimes with sarcasm. He used to talk of one young man, who had been his school-fellow, with an affection which he flattered himself was returned. I occasionally met this friend at his apartments, before his last excursion to Newstead. Their portraits, by capital painters, were elegantly framed, and surmounted with their respective coronets, to be exchanged. However, whether taught by ladies in revenge to neglect Lord Byron, or actuated by a frivolous inconstancy, he gradually lessened the number of his calls and their duration. Of this, however, Lord Byron made no complaint, till the very day I went to take my leave of him, which was the one previous to his departure. I found him bursting with indignation. "Will you believe it," said he, "I have just met * * *, and asked him to come and sit an hour with me; he excused himself; and what do you think was his excuse? He was engaged with his mother and some ladies to go shopping! And he knows I set out to-morrow, to be absent for years, perhaps never to return! Friendship!—I do not believe I shall leave behind me, yourself and family excepted, and perhaps [illegible] mother, a single being who will care what becomes of me."

"At this period of his life his mind was full of bitter discontent. Already satiated with pleasure, and disgusted with those companions who have no other resource, he had resolved on mastering his appetites; he broke up his harams; and he reduced his palate to a diet the most simple and abstemious; but the passions of the heart were too mighty, nor did it ever enter his mind to overcome *them*: resentment, anger, and hatred held full sway over him, and his greatest gratification at that time was in overcharging his pen with gall, which flowed in every direction against individuals, his country, the world, the universe, creation, and the Creator. He might have become, he ought to have been, a different creature; and he but too well accounts for the unfortunate bias of his disposition in the following lines: E'en I—least thinking of a thoughtless throng, Just skill'd to know the right and choose the wrong.

Freed at that age when Reason's shield is lost
To fight my course through Passion's countless, host;
Whom every path of Pleasure's flowery way
Has lured in turn, and all have led astray.

I took leave of hin on the 10th of June, 1809, and he left London the next morning: his objects were still unsettled.'

He had just proposed travelling to Persia and India, and even made some preparations for the journey, and we here quote two passages which throw a light on his bearing at the period.

"While at Newstead at this time, and in contemplation of his intended departure, he made a will which he meant to have formally executed as soon as he came of age. In it he made a proper provision for his mother, bequeathing her the manor of Newstead *for her life*. How different a will from that which, with so different a mind and heart, he really executed seven years afterwards!

"A short time after this a proposal was made to him by his man of business to sell Newstead Abbey, which made his mother uneasy upon the subject. To set her mind at ease he declared, in the strongest terms, that his own fate and Newstead were inseparable; stating, at the same time, the fittest and noblest reasons why he should never part with Newstead, and affirming that the finest fortune in the country should not purchase it from him. The letter in which he had written his sentiments on this subject, was that which he gave to me to keep as a pledge that he never would dispose of Newstead. Nor was it, indeed until he had abandoned himself to the evil influence which afterwards beset him, that he forgot his solemn promise to his mother, and the pledge of honour which he voluntarily put into my hands, and then bartered the last vestige of the inheritance of his family. - - -

"The state of his affairs annoyed him also much. He had consented to the sale of his estate in Lancashire, and if it did not produce what he expected, or what would be sufficient for his emergencies, he thought of entering into some foreign service; the Austrian, the Russian, or even the Turkish if he liked their manners."

During his absence of two years, * Lord B. kept

* These lines originally occurred; they refer to Pope

"Let no disease, let no misfortune 'scape,
And print, if luckily deformed, his shape."

* Some curious circumstances connected with his travels are met with. Spain seems to have been distinguished by intrigue and gallantry. At Yanina.

"He was lodged in the palace, and the next day introduced to Ali Pacha—Ali said, that the English mi-

up very little intercourse with England, which he had left with a "soured mind, disclaiming all attachments, and even belief in the existence of friendship." The fame which attended the publication of the First Canto of Childe Harold, however, produced a strange effect. Mr. D. says it made such an alteration in his *original* character "that the traits which might give us an insight into his mind at the one period, will scarcely afford us ground to form any judgment of it [illegible] other."

Among the other marks of favour which the renown of Childe Harold brought down upon its author, was the notice of the Prince Regent, and the condescension of a lady whose amour with his Lordship seems to have been begun in admiration of his genius.†

"I was now (says his biographer) to see Lord Byron in a new point of view. The town was full of company, as usual in the spring. Besides the speech he had made on the Frame-breaking Bill, he again attracted notice on the Catholic Question, which was agitated warmly by the Peers in the beginning of April. His name was in every mouth, and his poem in every hand. He converted criticism to adulation and admiration to love. His stanzas abounded with passages which impressed on the heart of his readers pity for the miserable feelings of a youth who could express so admirably what he felt; and this pity, uniting with the delight proceeding from his poetry, generated a general affection of which he knew not the value; for while the real fruits of happiness clustered around him, he neglected them, and became absorbed in gratifications that could only tend to injure the reputation he had gained. He professedly despised the society of women, yet female adulation became the most captivating charm to his heart. He had not admitted the ladies of his own family to any degree of intimacy; his aunts, his cousins, were kept at a distance, and even his sister, had hitherto shared the like fate. Among the admirers who had paid their tribute in prose or verse to the muse of the Pilgrimage, I have already mentioned one who asked for an acknowledgment of the receipt of her letter. He had treated that letter lightly, and said he would not answer it. He was not able to keep his resolution; and on finding his correspondent to be a fine young woman, and distinguished for eccentric notions, he became so enraptured, so intoxicated, that his time and thoughts were almost entirely devoted to reading her letters and answering them. One morning he was so absorbed in the composition of a letter to her, that he barely noticed me as I entered the room. I said, 'Pray go on;' and sat down at one side of the table at which he was writing, where I looked over a newspaper for some time. Finding that he did not conclude, I looked at him, and was astonished at the complete abstraction of his mind, and at the emanation of his sentiments on his countenance. He had a peculiar smile on his lips; his eyes beamed the pleasure he felt from what was passing from his imagination to his paper; he looked at me and then at his writing, but I am persuaded he did not see me, and that the thoughts with which he teemed prevented his discerning any thing about him. I said, 'I see you are deeply engaged.' His ear was as little open to sound as his eye to vision. I got up; on which he said, "Pray sit." I answered that I would return. This roused him a little, and he said, "I wish you would." I do not think he knew what passed, or observed my quitting him. This scene gave me great pain. I began to fear that his fame would be dearly bought. Previous to the appearance of Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, his mind had gained some important conquests over his senses; and I also thought he had barred his heart against the grosser attacks of the passion of vanity. If these avenues of destruction to the soul were again to be thrown open by the publication of the poem, it were better that it had never been published. I called upon him the next day, when I found him in his usual good-humour. He told me to whom he had been writing, and said he hoped I never thought him rude. I took my usual liberty with him, and honestly warned him against his new dangers. While I was with him the lady's page brought him a new letter. He was a fair-faced delicate boy of thirteen or fourteen years old, whom one might have taken for the lady herself. He was dressed in a scarlet hussar jacket and pantaloons, trimmed in front in much the same manner with silver buttons and twisted silver lace, with which the narrow slit cuffs of his jacket were also embroidered. He had light hair curling about his face; and held a feathered fancy hat in his hand, which completed the scenic appearance of this urchin Pandarus. I could not but suspect at the time that it was a disguise. If so, he never disclosed it to me, and as he had hitherto had no reserve with me, the thought vanished with the object of it, and I do not precisely recollect the mode of his exit. I wished it otherwise, but wishing was in vain."

It is certainly much more easy to advise resistance than to resist when such temptations are thrown in the ways of mankind The story of the Prince Regent's gracious notice, and the singular return it met with, is not a little characteristic:

"Lord Byron (says Mr. D.) was the wonder of grey-beards, and the show of fashionable parties. At one of these, he happened to go early when there were very few persons assembled; the Regent went in soon after; Lord Byron was at some distance from him in the room. On being informed who he was, his Royal Highness sent a gentleman to him to desire that he would be presented. The presentation of course took place; the Regent expressed his admiration of Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, and continued a conversation, which so fascinated the Poet, that had it not been for an accidental deferring of the next levee, he bade fair to become a visitor at Carlton House, if not a complete courtier.

"I called on him on the morning for which the levee had been appointed, and found him in a full-dress court suit of clothes, with his fine black hair in powder, which by no means suited his countenance. I was surprised, as he had not told me that he should go to Court; and it seemed to me as if he thought it necessary to apologize for his intention, by his observing, that he could not in decency but do it, as the Regent had done him the honour to say that he hoped to see him soon at Carlton House. In spite of his assumed philosophical contempt of royalty, and of his decided junction with the Opposition, he had not been able to withstand the powerful operation of royal praise; which, however, continued to influence him only till flattery of a more congenial kind diverted him from the enjoyment of that which for a moment he was disposed to receive. The levee had been suddenly put off, and he was dressed before he was informed of the alteration which had taken place.

"It was the first and the last time he was ever so dressed, at least for a British Court. A newly-made friend of his. * * *

* * * * *

Lord Byron was more than half prepared to yield to this influence; and the harsh verses that proceeded from his pen, were, I believe, composed more to humour his new friend's passions than his own. Certain it is, he gave up all ideas of appearing at Court, and fell into the habit of speaking disrespectfully of the Prince."

What may not turn on the postponement of a Levee?! But however dangerous postponements are, we must defer the conclusion of this Review to our next Number.

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nister had told him that Lord Byron's family was a great one; and he desired him to give his respects to his mother, which his Lordship faithfully delivered immediately. The Pacha declared that he knew him to be a man of rank from the smallness of his ears, his curling hair, and his little white hands; and told him to consider himself under his protection as that of a father while he remained in Turkey, as he looked on him as his son; and, indeed, he showed how much he considered him as a child by sending him sweetmeats, and fruits, and nice things repeatedly during the day.

"When Lord Byron had lost his companion at Constantinople, he felt great satisfaction at being once more alone; for his nature led him to solitude, and his disposition towards it increased daily. There were many men there and in the Morea who wished to join him; one to go to Asia, another to Egypt. But he preferred going alone over his old track, and to look upon his old objects, the seas and the mountains, the only acquaintances that improved upon him.

"I have already said, that Lord Byron took no notes of his travels, and he did not intend to publish any thing concerning them; but it is curious that, while he was in Greece, he made a determination that he would publish no more on any subject—he would appear no more as an author—he was quite satisfied, if by his Satire he had shown to the critics and the world that he was something above what they supposed him to be, nor would he hazard the reputation that work might have procured him by publishing again. He had, indeed, other things by him, as the event proved; but he resolved, that if they were worth giving to the public, it should be posthumously, that the remembrance of him might be continued when he could no longer remember. - - -

"Lord Byron returned to England in the Volage frigate, on the 2d July 1811, after having been absent two years exactly to a day. He experienced very similar feelings of indefference in approaching its shores, to those with which he had left them. His health had not suffered, though it had been interrupted by two sharp fevers; he had, however, put himself entirely upon a vegetable diet never taking either fish or flesh, and drinking no wine."

† His Lordship received an anonymous note beginning—"Dear Childe Harold,' expressing the greatest admiration, and advising him to be happy. Neither the letter nor the verses are badly written; and the lady concludes with assuring him, that though she should be glad to be acquainted with him, she can feel no other emotion for him than admiration and regard, as her heart is already engaged to another.

MOLLIEN'S TRAVELS IN COLOMBIA,

(Concluding Notice.)

After quitting the territory of the Indians of Natagaima, in which he had every where met with an unbroken and frightful solitude, our traveller descended the Western Cordilleras: "I entered the hamlet of Lateko, near which are the rich gold mines of Aporé. Advancing further to the westward, I found myself in a more woody country, where the palm-tree, the stem of which is thicker than that of the African palm, flourishes in great abundance. The oil extracted from it by the natives is an article of commerce with them, and in their families they make use of it for the same purposes as butter. In different situations I saw several posts, or limits, to indicate the distances, and also a number of tambos, or caravansaries, for the repose of travellers. Habitations are very rarely met with, and those which I perceived were all perched, as it were on the steepest rocks, and so completely scattered, that it is probable their inhabitants seldom have communications with each other. The distance at which these huts are situated from any place of interment, forces their inmates to bury their dead in the field. They usually erect their tombs at the sides of the roads; and it is interesting to the traveller to observe that a custom which was common to the Grecians and the Romans, exists amongst a savage nation peopling the wilds of the Cordilleras. Being the only traces of the proximity of human beings, these sepulchres are not calculated to create gloomy reflections; they remind the traveller that at no great distance dwells the family of the man who reposes in his last earthly asylum. These emblems of mortality engender in the mind a certain degree of satisfaction at the idea that the dreary

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scene is not altogether an uninhabited desert."

M. Mollien thus describes the navigation of the Dagua;—

"The dangers of navigation on some of the rivers of Colombia are not a little alarming. When I embarked on the Dagua, I was provided with two negroes, reputed to be excellent sailors, and with a long and narrow canoe. My luggage was placed in equal weights at each extremity of the canoe, and three feet were reserved for me in the centre, merely capable of containing my half-bent body; my two negroes, the one furnished with an oar, and the other with a pole, occupied the head and stern of our fragile skiff. When all was ready and securely arranged, the rope by which we were fastened to the bank was cast off, and immediately we were driven forward by the current, with the rapidity of an arrow, against a natural wall of rock, which the waters rushed over with the most fearful noise. I shuddered as I contemplated the apparent impossibility of safely passing this terrible barrier; but quicker than thought the boat was dexterously steered through a very confined opening, and escaped into a more tranquil stream. One danger surmounted, we fell into another as formidable; we had to descend from the lofty mountains of the Las Juntas into the plains which are washed by the great Ocean, and where I fancied that the river had reached its level, I perceived its agitated waters flowing at several feet beneath the place where I was. The dexterous negro, aided by his pole, skilfully avoided the too rapid current of the stream, and boldly threaded through the perilous passages between the rocks, without any apprehension for the safety of his canoe. His course, however, was frequently impeded by some unseen barrier, and arrested us on the brink of a fall; the water, boiling from the base of the opposing rock, threatened us with destruction, and the moment became dreadfully critical. Our fearless navigators, on these terrifying occasions, leapt into the water, and thus lightening the canoe, held it against the stream with all their strength, and saved us from the frightful gulph which yawned beneath.

"The sensations occasioned by frequent transitions from imminent danger to perfect security, are to be felt by him who has experienced them, but cannot be described. Imprisoned in the centre of his canoe, and motionless, lest he should endanger its safety by a single movement, sighs of pleasure involuntarily burst from his bosom when he finds himself securely escaped from the frowning rock, or clear of the roaing rapid."

We shall close our extracts with a picture of the sex in Colombia.

"Under the varied cliamates of the Andes and of the Llanos, the women exercise an equally irresistible influence over their indolent and enervated husbands. Unlike the Spaniards, they are never confined within gratings, but are allowed the free indulgence of visits, balls, and amusements of every description, without the least apprehension from the control of their husbands, who very rarely accompany them.

"It is generally thought that the greater the heat of a country, the darker is the hair of the women; and that in cold countries it is commonly light. The observation may apply in Europe, but here reverse is the case. At Carthagena we find females with white, and even sometimes red hair, while at Santa Fé, where the temperature is so cold, none but brunettes are to be met with. It is a subject of some surprise to behold women on the coast of Colombia, at 10 degrees from the line, whose thick flowing hair is of a length which would excite the envy of our European fair. Those who are thus favoured by nature bestow much attention in dressing their heads, which they render their greatest objects of atraction. At Panama they form their hair into two tresses, which fall in graceful negligence upon their shoulders. At Carthagena they arrange it on the front of the head in thick curls, usually fixed by a tortoise-shell comb, among which they tastefully display flowers of various colours. In some parts of the Cordilleras they ornament their heads with Cucuyos, shining insects, the brilliancy of which outvies the splendour of the emerald.

"In the women of the hotter regions of Colombia nothing can be more beautiful than their heads; their features possess a delicacy and their eyes a brilliancy which can only be met with amongst the Spanish ladies. Their hand is exquisitely beautiful; their foot extremely small, which is somewhat detrimental to the equilibrium of their body, the continual swinging motion of which, when they walk, is far from being graceful. In general the Flemings may give an idea of the descendants of the Spaniards in the Cordilleras. They are sprung from the same source, have each a climate equally cold, and bear a striking resemblance to each other, even in their accent, which is almost the same; like the Flemings, the ladies of the *tierras frios* (cold districts) have a little too much *embonpoint*; they neither possess the melancholy of the English, nor the languor of the German women, but are distinguished by a gracious smile constantly playing around their lips, and which forms their true character: their countenance beams with an air of kindness and of gentleness, which their humane and charitable disposition never belies.

"The costume of the women of the Cordilleras is perfectly original: when they go abroad they wear a black silk petticoat, sufficiently tight to display the proportions of their figure; a piece of blue cloth placed upon their head, and which descends triangularly as far as the waist, is arranged to conceal their arms, which are always naked, and of the face the eyes and nose alone are visible. Upon this mantle they wear, at the top of the head, a hat which, in the crown and rims, resembles the large felt hats of our sailors. The woman of the coast are gradually renouncing the elegant costume of the Andalusians to adopt that of the English.

"The females of Colombia are much given to envy and calumny amongst each other, and show little mercy towards their neighbours in their conversations, a practice natural enough to individuals who rarely go out, and who pass their day in turning over the leaves of a book which they throw aside continually from ennui, or in plaiting their hair, or (which pleases them better) in reposing upon a bed with a lighted cigar in their mouths.

"The subject of love forms no small share in the conversation of the fair Colombians; and they speak of it with that freedom which men in France are often wont to employ, and which would make a well-educated European woman blush. They are confided in their tenderest infancy to the care of corrupt servants, and many of them imbibe their first ideas from the conversation of these attendants, being already familiar with the language of vice, while they are yet ignorant of the language of virtue, which they probably hear for the first time, at the age of twelve, from an ignorant and often dangerous priest. They leave their convent, where they have merely been taught to read and write, at the age of fifteen, and enter into the world with no other arms, against the dangers they must there encounter, but the earliest ideas of their infancy. Instead of occupying their imaginations with useful labours or agreeable arts, they know of recreation except what is afforded by smocking. Their parents, wearied with a long and troublesome *surveillance*, then think of marrying them; and the choice is soon determined, as there are only certain considerations of interest to consult. The nuptials are celebrated; the ardent desires of the newly-married pair are shortly extinguished; they soon perceive that they have never loved each other, and hatred speedily succeeds this conviction. An appearance of concord and friendship is kept up until the birth of the second child, when the marriage intercourse is amicably broken off, and the husband separates from his wife. Thus do many nuptial unions terminate in the eastern Cordilleras. The same practice does not exist upon the coast and in the western Cordilleras, where the conduct of women is more rigid; wherever there are harlots the females have more reserve, because it is requisite for them to watch their own actions before their slaves, in order to secure respect and obedience.

"All the women of Colombia are very devout, without being fanatical; they are fond of the practices of religion, owing to an eager taste for the amusement, change & recreation."

In addition to what we have already said of M. Mollien's Travels, we would observe that a good translation will render them a valuable accessary to the work of Humboldt; for, while the latter claims high estimation in all that appertains to scientific subjects, the more recent written volumes in question, embracing the revolution of opinions which has taken place in South America since the Baron's publication, will have the advantage of diffusing a more intimate knowledge of the people, their habits, manners, and political as well as domestic economy.

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